

Herman Boerhaave's *Materia Medica*:

or, the Druggist's Guide and

Physician and Apothecary's

Table-Book, being a

* Compleat ACCOUNT of all DRUGS,
In Alphabetical Order.

S H E W I N G

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|---|--|
| I. What they are. | VI. The Diseases they cure. |
| II. Whence brought. | VII. The Dose of each. |
| III. Their Description. | VIII. The Manner in which
they are best kept. |
| IV. What Plants, Animals,
or Minerals produce
them. | |
| V. Their Virtues. | IX. How best given. |

A N D

A L S O

The DOSES of the more powerful in the principal COMPOSITIONS; and the Preparations made from them in the SHOPS.

A WORK necessary for all Students in *Physick* and *Surgery* and useful to the most established *Practitioners*.

Transcribed from the Author's Lectures on the *Materia Medica*, preparatory to those on the *Powers of Medicine*: and accommodated by the *Translator* to an *English Reader*.

An Edition of this Work will speedily be published in the Original LATIN,

L O N D O N :

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6801

Fred. W. Prescott

May 24. 1854

H render the following concise
Account of every Article in
the *Druggist's* and *Apothecary's* Bu-
siness, useful; I am sensible that to
give it the Weight without which
it will, though ever so good, want
Authority, there is required some
Name of Credit: Now, as my own
is too inconsiderable, and too little
known, I have presumed to address
myself to you, requesting that after
Perusal of these Sheets, you, who
cannot be mistaken in their Contents
and who cannot be supposed partial
to a Person of my mean Condition,
and a Stranger, will be pleased to
speak of them as they deserve, whe-
ther that be good or ill. I

contrary, if the Book be found useful and capable of giving true Instruction to Youth, and of refreshing the Memories of others, your candid Declaration in its Favour, will establish for it a Reputation no Censure can overthrow.

It is with this Motive alone, I address it to You ; and being sensible that it is a Crime to detain you a Moment unnecessarily from that Good others reap from your long Studies, I most humbly take my Leave.

I am, with true Respect,
Your most obedient Servant,
RICHARD GOADE.

P R E F A C E.

AS I have no Desire of claiming to myself any more Merit in this Book than what belongs to me, I frankly acknowledge, that it is no other than a Translation of a *Latin* Manuscript, which was given me by Dr. *James Carroll*, taken from the Mouth of the great Professor *Boerhaave*, in a Course of Lectures: The which, with his Permission, at his Return to *Britain*, I intend shall see the Light in its own natural Dress.

It will be seen by that, how little Desert, more than Industry, and a faithful Regard to the Sense of the Original is mine, in this Publication; yet that I may not take from myself what little may be due, I shall, with the Reader's Permission, recount to him, what I have done in this Matter; the which, though

I fear it is small in the Profit, has not been little in the Labour.

In the first Place I have compared what is here written, with all such Authors as have been esteemed excellent on the same Subject, particularly *Geoffrey Lemery, Pomet, Dale, Tournefort* and *Linnæus*: And to the Honour of my Author, I may affirm, that I have not once found him deficient in any Thing they knew, save the particular Method and Characters of *Linnæus*, which have nothing to do with the material Part of such a Work.

Next, as it was written from Lectures delivered in *Holland*, it was fitted to that Country: Now, as I was about to publish it here, I have in this accommodated it wholly to the *English* Soil; declaring what Drugs are Native of *England*, not what are natural to that Country, which would be of no Use to the *English* Reader; and in this having taken for my Guides, with Respect to the Minerals, Dr. *Woodward's* Catalogue; and for the Animals, Mr. *Ray* in his two excellent Works, his *Synopsis of*
Qua-

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Quadrupedes and of *English* Plants, I hope I have been safe from Error.

Lastly, As some few Drugs have been added to the Practice of Physick, since the Time of reading those Lectures; and as there are some particular Plants of our own Growth, which though much used here, are not known in other Countries, I have set them down in their Places.

This is what I have done in this Work, hoping to present to the World, a useful, though small Treatise, and to recommend my own Industry and Application in the Study of my Business, to those among whom I am about to set up in the Place of my Nativity. I hope it will be said of me in *London*, that I am not unqualified for the Profession of a *Druggist*, and I shall carry down with me as a Testimonial, the Marks of that good Opinion, if I may be so happy as to obtain it from these my Labours.

Bishopsgate-Street,
December 2, 1754.

R. Goade.

REPORT

of the

Board of Directors

of the

Company

for the

Year

1880

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1881

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BOERHAAVE's

Materia Medica &c.

A B

A BIES. *Fir.* A Garden Tree, Native of *Germany*, the Tops of which are sold in our Markets. It is distinguished by the Name of the *Silver Fir*, or *Yew-leaved Fir*. These Tops are to be used fresh, and are good in Diet Drinks against the Scurvy. A Quarter of a Pound is the Quantity for a Gallon.

ABROTANUM MAS. *Southernwood.*
A Garden Plant, Native of *Italy*, the young Shoots of which are sold in the Markets. They are best used fresh, in Infusion or Conserve, and are good against Worms,
B and

and Obstructions of the *Viscera*. Two Ounces are enough for a Quart Infusion.

ABROTANUM FÆMINA. *Lavender Cotton.* A Garden Plant, Native of *Italy*, the Tops and Flowers of which are brought to Markets. The Tops are best used fresh, the Flowers dry'd. Two Ounces of the Tops make a Quart of Infusion; 'tis good in Obstructions of the *Menses*. Ten Grains of the Powdered Flowers is a Dose against Worms.

ABSINTHIUM. *Wormwood.* A wild Plant, brought entire to Market. The Whole together, or the Leaves, or Flowers are used. The first in Distillation, and to burn for Ashes; the last for Powder. From the Distillation is made an Oil, used externally against Worms. The Salt made from the Ashes is given with Juice of Lemons, Half a Dram for a Dose in Fevers and Vomiting: The Powder of the Flowers is
good

good against Worms inwardly. The Dose is ten Grains.

ABSINTHIUM ROMANUM. *Roman Wormwood.* A Garden Plant, Native of *Italy*, and brought entire to Market. The dried Leaves are used in Decoction or Infusion, and the fresh Tops made into Conserve. Half an Ounce is enough to a Pint in the first: The Dose of the other is two Drams. Both have the same Virtues; they strengthen the Stomach, and open Obstructions of the *Viscera*. They often sell the white-leaved Sea-wormwood under the Name of Roman Wormwood, but it is inferior to it in Flavour and in Virtues.

ACACIA. *Acacia Juice.* An inspissated Juice, like Liquorice Juice, blackish, hard; and of an austere Taste. It is brought from the *East*, and is made by boiling down a strong Decoction of the unripe Pods of the *Acacia* Tree, the same from which *Gum Arabic* is obtained: When fresh and good it

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is yellowish within, and somewhat tough. It is an Astringent. The Dose is a Scruple, but is little used.

What is called the *German Acacia*, is a dried Juice of the same Kind, made, in the same Manner, from the unripe Fruit of the common *Sloe*: It has the same Virtues.

ACAJOU. *Cashew-Nut*. The Kernel of a Fruit, but singular in its Growth: It is not contained within it, but hangs from the End naked. It is of the bigness of a Garden Bean, and of the Shape of a Kidney. It contains a white Esculent Substance within a double Rind, between the two Parts of which is a reticular Substance, in which is lodged a Caustick Oil.

It is brought from *America*. The Fruit to which it belongs, is of the Bigness of a Pear.

When perfect, the white inner Part is found, and the Juice is visible between the Skins.

The white Kernel is eatable, sweet, and nourishing. The Oil from between the Skins is Caustick. It takes away Freckles, but will flay the Face if it be not used with Caution.

ACETOSA. *Sorrel.* A wild Plant, brought entire to Market, and to be used fresh. The Leaves may be eaten, or made into Conserve, and are good against the Scurvy. The Seeds are accounted astringent, but little used. The Root also is astringent.

ACETOSELLA. *Wood-Sorrel.* A little wild Plant, called also *Lujula*; brought entire to Markets. The Leaves are used in Conserve, and are cooling and deobstruent. Both this and the other lose their Virtue in drying.

ACHATES. *Agate.* A Stone found in the *East Indies*, and employed in Toys. The Kind which is ordered by antient Writers

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ters, to be used in Medicine, is brown with whitish Veins.

It is recommended as a Diuretick, and particularly in the Gravel. It is to be heated red hot, quenched in cold Water, and then levigated. The Dose is half a Dram; but it is not used in the present Practice.

ACORUS. *Sweet Flag.* A pale Root, tough, light, and of a fragrant Smell, and aromatic Taste. It is brought from the warm Countries; but we have the Plant in *England*. When in perfection it is firm, dry, and fragrant.

The Plant has Leaves like Flags, and a Catkin of Flowers; and grows in wet Places.

It is a Cordial and Deobstruent; it promotes the *Menses*. It is given in Infusion, half an Ounce to a Pint of Water; or in Powder, eight Grains for a Dose.

ACORUS ADULTERINUS. *Bastard Acorus.* The Root of the common yellow
Water

Water Flag Flower, or yellow *Iris*. It is called also the common *Acorus*. We have it brought fresh to the Markets. It is an Astringent, and may be given in Powder, or Decoction. A Scruple is a Dose of the Powder; an Ounce to a Quart of Water makes the Decoction.

It is a good Medicine, but quite different from the other in Form and Qualities. It is thick, reddish, and irregular, without Smell, and of an austere Taste.

ADAMAS. *Diamond*. A Stone found in the *East*, and in the *Brazils*, and sufficiently known in Ornaments.

It has been recommended as a Cordial; and by others as a Diuretick. The first seems to have been merely a fanciful Opinion, the other has no more Foundation, than in its Resemblance to Chrystal.

If there were any Probability of its being ever used this Way, one would recommend careful Levigation; for in coarse Powder it would be dangerous.

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ADIANTHUM. *Maiden-Hair.* A Plant brought entire from *France* and *Italy*, and kept by the Druggists. It is that of which the *Capillaire* Syrup is made, and is best taken in that Form ; for it loses its Virtue in drying. They make that Syrup from an Infusion of the fresh Plant with pure Honey, and it is a very good Pectoral.

ADIANTHUM ALBUM. *White Maiden-Hair.* A little *English* Plant, growing on old Buildings, and brought entire to the Markets. A Syrup of it is recommended in Coughs ; but it is inferior to the Syrup of *Capillaire*.

ÆTITES. *Eagle-Stone.* A roundish Stone of the Pebble Kind, and of the Bigness of a Walnut, which has a Hollow within it, in which there is a smaller Stone loose, that rattles on shaking.

We have it among our Gravel ; some also are brought from *Germany*, and others from the *East*, which are most valued. It

It was once in great Esteem for promoting Delivery ; and it has been recommended against the Gravel. In the first Case it was to be worn about the Person ; for the latter it was to be calcin'd and levigated, and the Dose was half a Dram : The first is laugh'd out of the World as superstitious ; in the other its Virtues are the same with those of Chrystal.

AGARICUS. *Agarick*. A Fungus of an irregular Shape ; thick, tough and whitish. We have it from *Italy* and *France*, where it grows on the *Larch* Tree. In Perfection it is perfectly white within, of a disagreeable and nauseous Taste, light but spongy, and covered with a yellowish Skin.

It is a Purge, but a very nauseous one, and very disagreeable in its Operation. A large Dose is required, and it gripes ; so that it is now rejected.

AGNICASTIBACCÆ. *The Chaste-Tree Berries*. A small round rough Fruit, like Pep-

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per Corns; kept by the Druggists. We have them from *France* and *Italy*; and in Perfection they are light, dry, and firm, of a disagreeable Taste, and but little Smell.

They are the Fruit of a Shrub, kept in our Gardens, but Native of warmer Parts of *Europe*. They have been celebrated for suppressing venereal Desires; but are now neglected.

AGRIMONIA. *Agrimony*. A wild Plant, with Spikes of yellow Flowers; brought entire to the Markets.

It is best used fresh, and the Tops before it flowers, contain most Virtue. They are best given in Conserve. It is an Astringent, and is good in the Diabetes. *Agrimony* is one of our common Herbs, not so much regarded as it deserves.

ALABASTRITES. *Alabaster*. A Stone frequent in the Quarries of *Ægypt*, and found also in *Italy*. bright, glossy, of a loose Grain, and easily beaten to Powder.
In

In Perfection it is white and firm, for with keeping it becomes dusky on the Outside, and crumbles.

It was used by the old Physicians as a Styptick and Astringent. In the *East* it is at this Time given as a Diuretick. Whatever Virtues the *Jews-Stone*, and *Ostracites*, (Remedies very celebrated in some Authors,) have, this possesses, for they have their Form by Accidents; the Substance is nearly the same in all.

It is to be levigated, and given half a Dram for a Dose.

ALKEKENGİ. *Winter Cherry*. A Fruit kept by the Druggists; roundish, red, of the Bigness of a small Cherry, and contained in a skinny Husk like a Bladder.

We have it from *France* and *Italy*. The Plant is common in our Gardens, but the Fruit does not ripen so perfectly, or acquire its full Virtue here. In Perfection it is light, dry, and sound; when damp or worm-eaten it is to be rejected.

It

It is a good and a very safe Diuretick. It is best given in a strong Infusion, two Ounces of the Berries to a Pint of Water. It is excellent in the Jaundice.

ALLII RADIX. *Garlick.* A large whitish Root composed of several smaller, and sold in the Markets; The Plant is a Native of *Italy*, and is common in Gardens. The Root is to be used only fresh, for it loses its Virtue in drying. It is best given in Form of Syrup. The freshest and soundest Roots are to be selected, and the Syrup made of a strong Infusion. It is excellent in Asthmas, and other Disorders of the Lungs; it has been greatly celebrated against pestilential Fevers, but it is not now much used to that Purpose.

ALOE. *Aloes.* An inspissated Juice of a Plant, of which we have three Kinds, distinguished by the Names of *Socotrine*, *Hepatick* and *Caballine*; they are all produced from Plants of the same Kind, but the first
from

from a Species distinct from the others. *Socotrine Aloes* is yellowish, of an aromatick Smell, and bitter Taste. *Hepatick Aloes* is dusky, heavier and less pure; of an offensive Smell, and very bitter. *Caballine Aloes* is browner than either; of an abominable Smell, and extremely bitter. The first is the Kind that should be used when *Aloe* is prescribed. The *Socotrine Aloes* is produced from the narrow leaved, purple flower'd *Aloe* Plant. The *Hepatick* and *Caballine Aloes* are both made from the common *Aloe* Plant. All the Kinds are made of the Juice of the Leaves evaporated by the Heat of the Sun; and the Difference between the two latter is, that the Juice is first suffered to settle, and the *Hepatick Aloes* is made from the clear Part, and the *Caballine* from the Settlings.

Of all the Kinds, the *Socotrine* is the briskest Purge, and it is to be used in all the Preparations where *Aloe* is ordered; the *Hepatick* some use in its Place in these, but improperly. The *Caballine* is for Horses.

Socotrine

Socotrine Aloes is an excellent Purge, and strengthens the *Viscera*; it is also used externally as a Balsamick and Vulnerary with great Success.

The famous Tincture of *Hiera Picra* is made from it; and it is an Ingredient in many other Compositions. Its Dose in Powder is about five and twenty Grains, but it is rarely given in that Form.

ALTHÆÆ RADIX. *Marshmallow-Root*. A long white irregular Root, sold fresh in our Markets, and kept also dried: but fresh it has by much the greatest Virtue.

It is the Root of a wild Plant about Salt-Water Rivers, and kept in Gardens; the Leaves also of the same Plant are used, but unneedfully, the Root being much better.

It is an excellent Diuretick, and is best given in a strong Decoction; four Ounces of the Root may be used to a Quart of Water, for it has no ill Taste.

ALUMEN.

ALUMEN. *Alum.* A Salt obtained from certain Earths and Stones, frequent in *England* and other Places. These Earths and Stones have an austere Taste, and yield the Alum on being boiled in Water.

The Antients write of Native *Alum*, but it was only *Alum* formed by a natural Evaporation of Waters, which had before passed over Beds of Alum-Stone.

What is called plumose *Alum*, is an Efflorescence of *Alum* in Form of Threads upon Stones which contain it. But there is frequently kept in the Shops, a Kind of *Amiantbus* under this Name, which is not at all allied to *Alum*, and which it would be very dangerous to give in its Place.

Alum as we meet with it, is in great Lumps whitish, transparent, and of an austere Taste. It is a powerful Astringent, and excellent against Hæmorrhages of all Kinds; it is usually given in Pills, mixed with *Dragon's Blood*; in this Form it is one of the best Medicines in the present Practice.

It

It may be purified for this Purpose, by dissolving it in Water, and setting it to chrySTALLIZE. When it is melted over the Fire, and kept in that Condition, till it becomes a dry, spongy Mass, 'tis called *burnt Alum*. Alum Water is made by dissolving half an Ounce of *Alum* and as much white *Vitriol* in a Quart of Water. This is used externally.

AMBRAGRISEA. *Ambergrease*. A light, brown, and very fragrant Substance, kept by the Druggists; about the Origin of which there have been various Conjectures, but it is at length known to be a mineral Bitumen.

It oozes out of the Earth at the Bottom of the Sea, in some particular Places, and rising to the Surface, becomes hard; and is brought by the Operation of the Water, Air and Sunshine, into the Condition in which we find it.

It is the pleasantest of all the Perfumes; its Colour is a brownish grey, and when
perfect

perfect, it is uniform in the Tinge ; the more it is spotted the worse.

It has been found on the Coast of *Scotland*, frequently in the more Northern Seas; but what we principally have, is from the *African Coast*, or the *East Indies*.

It is a Cordial of the highest Kind, and is very powerful against Convulsions, but every Person cannot bear it: There are Constitutions all Perfumes offend.

AMETHYSTUS. *The Amethyst.* A Stone well known among the Jewellers, and in Ornaments, and to which great Virtues have been attributed as a Medicine: It is transparent, bright and of a purple Colour, from the deepest Violet to the palest Tinge in different Stones.

The finest are from the *East Indies*, but these are very rare: There are many from *America*, and more from *Bobemia*, they usually grow in Form of large Chrystals on the Inside of great hollow Stones.

It

It was said to cure Drunkenness, and to be good against Giddiness of the Head; and some have more rationally recommended it in the Gravel, but in that Case it can have no other Virtue than that of Chrystal, and it will be better to use Chrystal, as purer. The Druggists sell under the Name of *Ametbysts* at this Time, Spars and Chrystals tinged red, green, and yellow, by the Vapours of the Mines. These are brought from *Germany*. They are not *Ametbysts*, and it might be dangerous to give them; as many of them are found on Experiment to contain Lead.

AMMEOS SEMEN. *Bishop's-weed Seed.*

A small Seed of a reddish brown Colour, striated, and oblong, flat on one Side, and rounded on the other, and pointed at one End: The Smell is aromack, and the Taste bitterish. We have it from the *East*, where it is produced by an umbelliferous Plant, with very fine Leaves and white Flowers.

It

It is good in Cholicks and in Obstructions of the *Menses*.

There are several Counterfeits sold under its Name: The Seed of another Kind of it called greater *Bishop's-weed*, and distinguished by being larger than the right, and of a paler Colour; *Amomum* and *Parsley-seeds*, are also sometimes sold in its Place. Six or Eight Grains of the true *Ammi* Seed is a Dose, and it is best given in a Bolus.

AMIANTHUS. *Earth-Flax.* A Mineral Substance in Lumps of an Ounce or two in Weight, of a greyish Colour, with a silvery Gloss, and composed of small Filaments.

We have it from the *East*, from the Isles in the *Archipelago*, where plumose *Alum* used to be found; and it is too often brought over under the Name of plumose *Alum*, which it in some Degree resembles.

It has been said to be an Astringent, and good in Hæmorrhages, but probably those who give it this Virtue, confound it with the

the plumose *Alum*, for it is often called so in the Shops, though no two Things can be more different. It is of all Minerals, one of the last a Man would give inwardly, for its sharp Points would be very prejudicial to the Stomach.

AMMONIACUM SAL. *Sal Ammoniac.*

A Chemical Preparation made in the *East*, but kept by our Druggists, and ranked amongst Drugs. It is made in *Ægypt* from the Soot of Camel's Dung, Common Salt, and Urine sublimed together; what rises in the Operation is our *Sal Ammoniac*, and it is best when cleanest and whitest.

It is diuretick and fudorifick; a Scruple is a Dose. It is good in Pleurifies, and will often cure Agues, but it is seldom given in this State. We have the volatile Salt and Spirit of it, also the Flowers and dulcified Spirit, all which are good Medicines, but different from the crude Salt in all Respects.

AMMO-

AMMONIACUM GUMMI. *Gum Ammoniac.*

A Gum Refin of a white, yellowish or reddish Colour; in Drops or Masses: The white Drops are the purest. Its Smell is disagreeable, its Taste acrid; it burns, and yet dissolves in Water to a white Matter. We have it from the *East*, and are ignorant what Plant produces it: But from Seeds found among it, there seems to be a Probability that it is of the umbelliferous Kind.

It is good in Asthmas and all Obstructions. It is best given in Solution, two Drams to half a Pint; and it is an Ingredient in many Compositions.

AMOMUM. *The true Amomum.* A dry Fruit like the small Cardamom, but white, round, husky and light, with small Seeds in the Centre. It is sometimes in Clusters ten or a Dozen on a Stalk, sometimes loose and single. The Smell is aromatick, the Taste acrid, and like Camphire,
We

We have it from *China*: But it is rare, little used, and generally in a State of Decay.

We know nothing of the Plant which produces it: The round Cardamom described by some of the botanical Writers being a distinct Thing.

Amomum is carminative and cordial, but the lesser Cardamoms are used in its Place, or the Seed of a wild Plant to be described in the next Article.

AMOMUM VULGARE. *Common Amomum.* A small, slender, striated Seed, of a deep brown Colour, and aromack Smell, and of a sharp Taste, with a spicy Flavour.

It is produced by a Kind of Stone Parsley common in Hedges: And when firm, fresh and sound, is a good Carminative. Ten Grains of it in Powder, is a good Medicine in Cholicks, and against the Gravel. It is ordered to be used in the *Venice Treacle* and some other Compositions instead of the *true Amomum*.

AMPE-

AMPELITES. *Cannel Coal.* A black, firm Mineral of the bituminous Kind, resembling Jet. It is common in *England*. Toys are turned of it; and in some Places it is burnt as Coal.

It is said to be good in the Cholick, and in internal Bruises, a Scruple for a Dose.

AMYGDALA. *Almonds.* An oblong Fruit, covered with a hard Shell, and consisting within that of a Kernel with a rough Skin over it. Of these some are sweet, some bitter; they are only to be distinguished by the Taste, for there is no Difference in the Tree that bears them. They are Natives of the warm Parts of *Europe*.

The sweet are used in Emulsions for the Gravel and in Inflammations of the Passages; the bitter are given against Worms. The Oil drawn from bitter Almonds has no Bitterness, nor is distinguishable from that from the sweet. The Cakes left after pressing these for the Oil, have been used to make a Water like Black-Cherry-Water, but this
when

when very strong, is a Poison in the Nature of Laurel and other such Waters, and is altogether disused.

The Almond Tree is not unlike the Peach Tree, and the Fruit has a Kind of fleshy Matter over it, but unpleasant.

ANACARDIUM. *Anacardium*. A dry Fruit of the Shape of a Heart, of a purplish Brown, and containing a white sweet Kernel; this is covered by two Rinds, between which there is a sharp Oil as in the Cashew Nut; which it in all Respects resembles.

We have it from the *Philippine* Islands. The Tree which produces it is large, and has a Fruit as big as a Quince, purple when ripe; at the End of which hangs the *Anacardium*, there being no Kernel within.

It is supposed to be cordial, a Strengthen-er of the Nerves, and Assister of Memory; but it is little used, and scarce ever met with fresh.

ANA-

ANAGALLIS. *Brook Lime.* A wild Herb brought entire to the Markets, and to be used fresh. It is a Foot high, the Stalk thick, the Leaves roundish, and the Flowers blue. The Juice is the best Way of taking it, and is good in Spring, against the Scurvy : It is also used in Diet-Drinks.

ANAGALLIS RUBRA. *Red Pimpernell.* A distinct Plant though called by the same general Name. It is a little wild Herb in our Corn, with weak square Branches, and scarlet Flowers, and is brought entire to the Market. It is to be used dry in Infusion, or the fresh Juice.

The Juice is said to be good in Consumptions, the Infusion in Fevers, but it is little us'd.

ANCHUSA. *Alkanet.* A large, long Root of a reddish Colour, brought from Germany, where they cultivate the Plant in Fields for it. It is not unlike our wild *Bugloss*: only more robust. The Root has
C little

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little Smell, and is austere and rough to the Taste.

It is a good Astringent, it stops Fluxes of the Belly, and Bleedings. The Dose is twelve Grains in Powder; but it is oftener given in a strong Decoction.

ANDROSÆMUM. *Tutsan.* A wild Plant brought entire to Market. It is two Foot high, the Leaves are like those of Laurel, and the Flowers yellow, after which come purple Berries.

The young Leaves applied whole are a famous Remedy for Wounds.

ANETHI SEMEN. *Dill-Seed.* A small Seed, of an oval Figure, flat on one Side, rounded on the other, striated and surrounded with a thin, leafy Rim; it is of a strong Smell and acrid Taste.

We have the Plant in our Gardens, and it is not unlike Fennel.

It is a good Carminative, and opens Obstructions,

structions. The Dose is ten Grains in Powder.

ANGELICÆ RADIX. *Angelica Root.*

A long thick brown Root, rough on the Surface, light, but firm, of a fragrant Smell, and sharp, but pleasant Taste. The Druggists keep it.

We have it from *Spain*. It is the Root of the common *Angelica* of our own Gardens, but it is more fragrant in warmer Countries. We use our own fresh, and it answers the Purpose very well, but it is much inferior to the foreign when dried.

Care must be taken the *Angelica Root* be found, for it decays quickly. It is cordial, sudorifick, and carminative. The Dose is twelve Grains in Powder.

The Seeds and the Leaves of the Plant are also used. They are cordial and carminative, and are Ingredients in many Compositions

ANISI SEMEN. *Aniseed*. A small longish Seed, of a greenish Colour, striated, and blunt at the Ends, of a strong Smell, and acrid sweetish Taste. We have it from the Island of *Malta*, where the Herb is cultivated, and whence *Europe* is supplied. The Plant is not unlike *Parsley*, in its Manner of Growth, but the Leaves are broader at the Bottom, and those on the Stalks finer.

It is excellent in the Cholick, and works by Urine. The Dose is ten Grains in Powder. A distilled Oil of it is kept, and is excellent for the same Purposes.

ANISUM STELLATUM. *Starry Anise*. A Fruit of half an Inch big, and of the Figure of a Star. It is composed of several Husks, in each of which is a large smooth Seed. It does not all resemble *Aniseed*, except in the Smell; and is the Fruit of an *Eastern Tree*. It has the same Virtues with our *Aniseed*, but is little used

ANIME

ANIME GUMMI. *Gum Anime.* A Resin, improperly so called; hard, dry, bitter, of a fragrant Smell, and acrid Taste, and of a reddish, brownish, or greenish Colour: The Resin being the same under all these accidental Variations. It is always transparent and fine. We have it from the *East*, whence it comes in large Cakes, and we know nothing of the Tree which yields it. It is diuretick and balsamick. A Scruple is given for a Dose in Obstructions of Urine; and half that Quantity dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg, is excellent in beginning Consumptions: But Care must be taken that the right Resin be used.

Some sell *Copal*, to be described under its Name, for it; and others confound it with an *American* Resin called also *Anime*, which is whitish, and like Frankincense, and which is good in Ointments and Plaisters, but has nothing of the Virtues of the other.

ANTIMONIUM. *Antimony*. A Mineral of the semi-metal Kind, kept by the Druggists, in large Masses of a blueish Colour, striated and glossy where fresh broken. They keep it as run from the Ore itself, which is blackish and glossy within. Some prefer the Ore itself, which they call *Native Antimony*, but it is safer to use the common Kind, for there may be *Arsenick* in the other; *Cobalt* being mixed with some Ores of *Antimony*.

Crude *Antimony* in Powder, a Scruple for a Dose, is excellent in cutaneous Disorders; it must be taken for some Time. It is also good in Epilepsies.

But *Antimony* is mostly used in the several Preparations made from it by Chemistry.

The *Sulphur of Antimony*, made by Fusion with *Tartar* and *Nitre*, is diaphoretick.

The *Crocus of Antimony*, called *Crocus Metallorum*, made of *Antimony* and *Nitre*, is in its rough State used for Horses; after washing, the emetick Wine is made of it.

What

What is called *Tartar Emetick*, is made of *Cream of Tartar* and *Crocus of Antimony*, both this and the former are Vomits, but they are so rough they are rarely used.

The diaphoretick *Antimony*, now called *Calx of Antimony*, made from *Antimony* and *Nitre*, is a Sudorifick, and Sweetener of the Blood.

The *Antimonial Caustick*, made from corrosive Sublimate and crude *Antimony* is used to eat away fungous Flesh.

The *Cinnabar of Antimony*, made by Sublimation from the Remains of the last named Mixture, is sudorifick, and good in nervous Diseases.

APARINE. *Cleavers*. A wild Plant brought entire to the Markets, and used fresh in Spring for the Juice. It grows in our Hedges, and has the Leaves like a Star at the Joints; it should be gathered when half grown. The Juice is good against the Scurvy.

APII RADIX. *Smallage Root.* A long, thick, white Root, of a strong Smell and acrid Taste, brought fresh to the Markets.

It is the Root of a wild Plant common by Ditches, with Leaves not unlike *Parsley*, but bigger, and little Clusters of white Flowers.

It is diuretick, and is best given in a strong Decoction. The Seeds of the same Plant are used; and are carminative, and good in Cholicks.

AQUÆ MINERALES. *Mineral Waters.* Of these there are several Kinds distinguished according to the Places from which they are brought, and different in the greatest Degree in their Virtues. They may be arranged under four distinct Heads, according to the Substances with which they are impregnated, or which they contain.

Some are impregnated with metalline Particles; some with saline; some with sulphureous; and some contain Spar or Earth.

Spar

Spar indeed is contained in all Water, but it does not bring it under the Denomination of Medicinal, unless it be in a certain Degree.

Among the Waters impregnated with Metals are to be reckoned those which have their Virtues from Copper and from Iron : The Coppery Waters are emetick, and unsafe for inward Use ; those which have their Virtues from Iron, are distinguished by the Name of Chalybeate, and are frequent and of celebrated Virtues in Chronic Cases.

Among the Waters impregnated with saline Particles, the principal are those which have a Salt of the Nature of *Glauber's* Salt in them, and which purge : All the purging Waters about *London* are of this Kind.

The sulphureous Waters are frequent in *Italy*, and many other Parts of *Europe*, principally where there is Sulphur in Abundance under the Earth, and they are good in Disorders of the Lungs, and wherever the Sulphur itself is proper.

Lastly, The sparry or Earthy Waters have their Virtues in the same Manner, which

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are the same with those Substances. The sparry Waters are all diuretick, as Spar is; and as the Earths taken up by Waters are generally of the astringent Kind, those are also astringent. Of both these Kinds there are many in *England*, though not enough regarded.

ARBOR VITÆ. *Tree of Life.* A low irregularly growing Tree, with a reddish Bark, and flattish, deep green Leaves, of a strong and disagreeable Smell when bruised.

It is a Native of warmer Climates, but we have it in our Gardens.

The fresh Leaves are recommended in Asthmas, but they are rarely used.

ARGENTUM. *Silver.* A Metal well known in common Use, but little in Medicine. It is found pure and native in the Earth in some Places; in others mixed with the Ores of Lead. and other mineral Substances; beaten into Leaves, it is used to cover Boluses. The Preparations from it are the

the Chryftals made by setting a ftrong Solution of it to chryftallize, ; and the Lunar Caustick made from an evaporated Solution of the same Metal, or from the melted Chryftals. Both are Causticks but they are little used.

A Solution of *Silver* in *Aqua Fortis*, stains *Agate*: The Figures made by Art in those Stones are done by covering the Surface with Wax, cutting the intended Figure through the Wax, and pouring on the Solution, which penetrates into the Stone.

ARGENTUM VIVUM. *Quicksilver.*

A fluid Semi-Metal, found sometimes native and pure, oftener in Form of *Cinnabar* or other Ores. Factitious *Cinnabar* is an artificial Mixture of *Sulphur* and *Quicksilver*; Native *Cinnabar* is a natural Mixture of the same Ingredients. We have it from *Spain*, *Hungary*, and the *East*, as also the *Quicksilver* Native or obtained from it.

Taken in its crude or native State is excellent against Obstructions, an Ounce
or

or two for a Dose: Large Quantities are sometimes given in obstinate Obstructions of the Bowels, but it is a desperate Practice. Externally mixed into Ointments it cures the Itch, and other cutaneous Foulnesses; and will raise Salivation.

The Preparations of it kept in the Shops, are numerous and of great Virtue. *Facitious Cinnabar*, made by subliming *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur*. *Æthiops Mineral*, by grinding *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur* together. *Corrosive Sublimate*, made by subliming *Quicksilver* *Nitre*, *Vitriol*, and *Sea-salt*. *Mercurius Dulcis* or *Calomel*, made by subliming several Times *Crude Mercury* and *Corrosive Sublimate*. *Calcined Mercury*, made by keeping *Quicksilver* over a small Fire till it becomes a reddish Powder. *White Precipitate*, made by dissolving *Corrosive Sublimate* and *Sal Ammoniac* in Water, and precipitating with *Oil of Tartar*. What is called *Red Precipitate*, made by evaporating a Solution of *Quicksilver* in *Aqua Fortis*: And *Turpeth Minerale*, made by evaporating a Solution of *Quicksilver*

ver in *Oil of Vitriol*, and pouring on *Water*. All these are powerful Medicines, but they must be given with Caution.

Crude *Quicksilver* for internal Use should be reduced from *Cinnabar*; and Sophistications are so common, every one ought to do it for himself.

ARISTOLACHIÆ RADIX. *Birbwort Root*. Four Kinds of *Birbwort Roots* are mentioned by Writers; two are kept in the Shops, these are the long and the round, the two neglected, are the *Clematite* and *small*.

The long and round are both brown on the Outside, and yellow within, of a disagreeable Smell, and bitterish Taste; the Plants which afford them are Natives of *Germany*, we have them in Gardens. The Roots are apt to be worm-eaten and good for nothing. They have both the same Virtues: they promote the *Menses*, and are said to be good in Disorders of the Lungs; but are not much used.

ARMENUS LAPIS. *Armenian Stone.*

An Earth found in the *East*, and ill called by that Name. It is an Ochre of Copper, as the yellow Ochre is of Iron. It has been given as a Vomit: Four Grains are a Dose, and it operates instantaneously; but it is scarce at all used.

ARSENICUM. *Arsenick.* A Chemical Preparation made in *Germany*, and kept by our Druggists. It is properly the Flowers of *Cobalt*, a poisonous Mineral found in many Parts of *Europe*, and affording also the fine blue Substance called *Smalt*. The *Cobalt* is burnt in a reverberatory Furnace, and the Flowers or Soot collected from its long Chimney, make *Arsenick*. From the Remainder of the *Cobalt*, *Smalt* is made, by adding Sand and Pot-ash, and running all into a Kind of Glass of a deep Blue.

The Soot of the *Cobalt* sublimed alone, makes the common *White Arsenick*; *Yellow Arsenick*. is made by adding *Sulphur* to the
Soot

Soot before Sublimation, and the *Red* by adding *Sulphur* and the *Scoriæ* of *Copper*.

They are all Poisons, and of no Use whatsoever in Medicine: The Deaths that have been occasioned by them, should incur a severe Penalty on whosoever sold or kept them.

ARTEMISIA. *Mugwort*. A tall Plant somewhat like *Wormwood*, brought entire to the Markets. It is wild in most Places, It has the Credit of being good in hysterick Complaints; but it is little used.

ARI RADIX. *Arum Root*. A roundish, irregular Root, brought fresh to the Markets: It loses its Vertue in drying. it is white covered with a brown Rind, and of a very acrid Taste. It is the Root of that Plant, Children call *Lords* and *Ladies*, common in Hedges.

It is good in the Scurvy, and to open Obstructions; it is also diuretick. The fresh Root bruised and laid on the Tongue will sometimes recover the Speech in Palsies.

ASARI

ASARI RADIX. *Afarum Root.* A long, slender, brown Root, of a disagreeable Smell and sharp Taste. We have it from *Germany*; the Plant that affords it is common in our Gardens. It is best dried, but must not be very old. In a Dose of twenty Grains, it works by Vomit, in a something smaller, by Stool; and it is given as an Alterative in lesser Quantities. It is excellent in Stoppages of the *Menses*, and Obstructions of the *Viscera*. Fresh it is too violent. In these small Doses it goes off by Urine, and does great Good.

RADIX ASPARAGI. *Asparagus Root.* A Root brought fresh to the Markets, long, slender and brown. It is the Root of the common *Asparagus* eaten at our Tables. It is best given in a strong Infusion, and it works powerfully by Urine, and is excellent in Obstructions of the *Viscera*.

ASA FCETIDA. *Asa Fœtida.* A Gum Resin of a most offensive Smell, and acrid
disa-

disagreeable Taste, whitish stained with purple, and often with yellowish; in large Lumps, irregularly form'd, and easily growing soft, with the Warmth of the Hand.

We have it from *Persia* and the *East-Indies*. It is produced by wounding the Root of a large umbelliferous Plant with Leaves like the Piony.

It is excellent in hysteric and nervous Complaints; and is best given in Pills, six or eight Grains for a Dose. Its Tincture with Soot is famous for the same Uses.

ASTERIA. *The Star-stone.* A Stone of a brownish Colour, an Inch long, slender, angulated, and at the Ends marked with the Figure of a Star. It is a Part of some Sea-Animal of the *Star-fish* Kind, petrified. We have it in many Parts of *England*.

The Powder of it a Scruple for a Dose has been given in the Gravel; but it is not used at present.

ATRIPLEX OLIDA. *Stinking Orach.*
A wild Herb of an offensive Smell, brought
entire

entire to the Markets. It is an excellent Cure in hyfterick Cafes; but fo disagreeable that it is little ufed. A Conserve made of the fresh Tops is the best Way of taking it.

Two Drams is a Dose, and should be given twice a Day.

AURANTII CORTEX. *Orange-Peel.*

The yellow Rind of *Seville* Oranges, peeled carefully from the Fruit, without pressing.

It is stomachick and cordial. A Conserve made of it fresh, is pleasant, and is the best Way of taking it; dried, it is good in bitter Infusions, or may be given in Powder.

AURICULÆ JUDÆ. *Jews Ears.*

A Fungus brought fresh to the Markets. and kept also dried by the Druggists, but seldom found genuine at either. 'Tis small, hollow, wrinkled, and of a dusky brown. It resembles in some Degree an Ear. It grows on old Elders. They sell for it a large, spreading Fungus taken from old Water-

ter-Pipes of no Virtue. The genuine Kind is excellent in fore Throats.

AURIPIGMENTUM. *Orpiment.* A Mineral of a yellow Colour, brought from many Parts of *Europe* and the *East*. The finest from *Turkey*. When pure it is in Flakes like *Muscovy* Talc : Some is in Masses with Flakes among a dirty Substance. The first is to be preferred.

Mixed with Lime it is used to take off the Hair in Places where it should not grow. Whether it be poisonous, or not, internally taken, is disputed. I believe not. There are Accounts of Deaths occasioned by *Orpiment*, but they seem to have mistaken *Yellow Arsenick* for *Orpiment* who gave them. If ever used, the pure, flakey Kind alone should be taken.

It is the Basis of the sympathetick Inks. Words are to be written with a Solution of Salt of Lead in Vinegar; when dry they are not visible: Over these other Words are to be written with Ink, made of burnt Cork
and

and Gum-water: These appear black: A Sponge is to be dipt in a Solution of Lime and Orpiment in Water: and drawn over these; on this the last writing disappears, and the first becomes visible.

AURUM. *Gold.* Well known in the World, but of little Use in Medicine, except for Ostentation. It is found pure in the Earth, in loose Grains among the Sand of Rivers, or in Stones.

Leaf-Gold was supposed once to have Virtue, but the Stomach does not act upon it. The Powder called *Pulvis Fulminans*, is only a Curiosity. It is made by precipitating a Solution of Gold; and has been supposed Sudorifick. It goes off with a Crack like Gunpowder on being heated. *Aurum Potabile*, or a Tincture of *Gold*, has been also idly called a Medicine; but the present Practice wisely rejects both.

B.

BALAUSTIA. *Balaustines.* Large double purple Flowers, kept dry by the Druggists

Druggists. They have the Appearance of a double red Rose, and stand in a thick Cup. They have little Smell, and are austere to the Taste. We have them from the warmer Parts of *Europe*. They are the Flowers of the double *Pomegranate*, which bears no Fruit.

They are astringent, and styptick; they may be given in Decoction, but are best in Powder; they stop Purgings, and overflowings of the *Menses*.

BALSAMUM CAPIVI. *Balsam Capi-*
vi. A liquid Resin, thin as Oil, of a yellow Colour, a strong Smell, and a sharp and bitter Taste. It is brought from the *Brasils*, where they obtain it by wounding the Trunk of a large Tree of the Siliquose Kind; in the great Heats. There is an inferior Kind kept in the Shops, which is whitish, turbid, and of a turpentine Smell; this is brought from the same Place, and is made by boiling the young Shoots of the same

same Tree, and skimming off the Oily Matter that swims on the Water.

It is an excellent Balsamick and Astringent: It is good in the *Fluor Albus*, and in the Weaknesses left after venereal Complaints. Forty Drops are a Dose on Sugar.

BALSAMUM GILEADENSE. *Balm of Gilead.* A liquid Resin, of a pale straw Colour; transparent, of a very fragrant Smell, and a hot and bitterish Taste. It is sometimes whitish, sometimes brown, and it grows thick with keeping: But in its greatest Perfection, it is thin, clear, and and of a pale yellow. We have it from the *East*, and it is very rare pure and genuine. The Sophistications of it have almost banished it from the present Practice; though, when genuine, it is the first and finest of all Balsams.

It is excellent in Consumptions and Ulcers of the Kidneys and bladder; and in the Whites and old Gleets. It may be given on Sugar, or dissolved with the Yolk
of

of an Egg into an Emulsion. it is produced by a small Shrub, with Leaves like Rue.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM. *Balsam of Peru.* A liquid Refin, of a dusky blackish Colour, a very fragrant Smell, and a sharp and bitter Taste. We have it from *Peru*, where it is obtained by boiling the Tops of a small Shrub in Water, and taking off the resinous Matter that swims on the Surface. The Shrub has Leaves like the Peach, and yellow Flowers.

It is excellent in Diseases of the Breast and Lungs; and it works powerfully by Urine. Six Drops are a Dose. It may be taken on Sugar, or in Emulsion. There is also a white Kind, obtained by cutting the Trunk.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM. *Balsam of Tolu.* A thick Refin, like Honey. It is thin when new, but it soon loses that Consistence. It is brownish, very fragrant,
and

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and of an acrid, but sweetish and agreeable Taste. We have it from *new Spain*. It is obtained from a low kind of Pine, by wounding the Trunk in the great Heats.

It is an excellent Pectoral, and a very good Medicine in the same Cases with the other Balsams. It may be given in Pills; but it does best in Emulsion, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg.

BARDANÆ RADIX. *Burdock Root*.
A long and thick Root, brought fresh to the Markets: Brown on the Outside, and white within; unctuous, of little Smell, but of a sweetish Taste, with something austere afterwards. It is the Root of the common Burdock, and is to be used fresh.

It is an excellent Diuretick. It is also recommended in Diseases of the Breast and Lungs. It is best given in Decoction, which as the Taste is not offensive, may be made strong.

BDELLIUM. *Bdellium.* A Resin of a brown Colour; transparent, fragrant to the Smell, in Taste bitter and acrid, and always in small irregular Lumps. We have it from the *East*, and it frequently comes over among *Myrrb.* The present Practice so much disregards it, that 'tis seldom found in the Shops singly: But it may be picked from most Parcels of *Myrrh*; from which it is distinguished by its browner Colour, and by being less fragrant. We know nothing of the Tree which produces it. It is said to be an excellent Balamick and Detergent; but it is very little used.

BEHEN RADIX. *Ben-Root.* Two Roots of this Name, are heard of in the Shops, because their Names are found in the ancient Writers; but they are seldom seen. They are called the *red* and the *white Behen*.

The *white* is a long, slender, white Root, of an aromattick Smell, and sharp Taste; hard, but usually decayed by keeping. It

D

is

is brought from the *East*, and is the Root of a Kind of *Jacea* or *Knap-weed*, with yellow Flowers, common in *Asia*.

The *red* is a thicker Root. We have it from the *East*, cut into Slices: It is purple, and of a fragrant, though faint Smell, and acrid Taste. We do not know to what Plant it belongs.

They are both of the same Virtue, cordial and restorative: But we use the Root of the white *Lychnis* for the one, and that of the *Sea Lavender* for the other.

BELEMNITES. *The Belemnite.* A Stone common enough in *England*, and vulgarly called the *Thunderbolt*. It is as long and thick as a Finger, pointed at one End, and abrupt at the other; of a brown Colour, and striated Texture.

It is recommended by many as a Remedy in the Gravel, half a Dram for a Dose: But it is rarely used. It is the Remains of some Sea-Animal petrified. There is often

a Hollow at the large End containing a shelly Substance.

BEN NUX, SIVE BALAMUS MYREPSICA, *The Ben Nut.* An oblong Fruit of the Bigness of a Filberd, enclosed in a thin, brittle Shell, on which there are three Ridges. The Kernel is white, fatty, and bit-terish, and has a fungous Skin over it. We have it from *Arabia*. It is the Fruit of a Tree whose Leaves grow in a singular Manner, on slender, divided Stalks. It is not used now in Medicine, but was once famous.

It is an untoward and rough Medicine, operating both by Vomit and Stool. An Oil is drawn from the Kernels, which Per-fumers use. It will keep a long Time, and is wholly without Smell.

BENZOINUM. *Benjamin.* A dry, brittle, fragrant Resin, of a white Colour within the Lumps, but greyish or reddish on the Surface, and of a sharp Taste. We have it from the *East-Indies*, where it is

obtained from a Kind of Bay Tree by wounding the Bark.

It is excellent in Coughs, Asthmas, and all Disorders of the Lungs. It is best given in Form of the Flowers, a Kind of Chemical Preparation made by melting it, and receiving the Fume in a Cap of Paper. A Tincture of it is also kept, which has great Virtue.

BERBERIS CORTEX. *Barberry Bark.*

The inner Bark of the common *Barberry* Bush. It is brought fresh to the Markets, and is excellent in the Jaundice. It operates powerfully by Urine. It loses its Virtue in drying, and is best made in an Infusion made with two Ounces to a Quart of Water.

BERYLLUS. *Beryll.* A precious Stone well known to the Jewellers; and which Fancy introduced into Medicine, but a better Practice has at present disclaimed. It is more usually called *Aqua Marine*, from
its

its Sea-Green Colour. It is transparent and beautifully tinged, but of no great Lustre.

It has been celebrated as an Astringent, and given in Powder, half a Scruple for a Dose. It is Crystal coloured by Copper, so that it would have been better to have given pure Crystal in its Place.

BETONICA. *Betony.* A wild Herb frequent in Woods, with almost naked Stalks and purple Flowers; it is brought entire to the Markets. It is best used fresh, and the Tops when beginning to flower contain its greatest Virtue. The best Method of giving them is in Infusion.

They are excellent against Head-aches and nervous Complaints.

BEZOAR. *Bezoar.* A Stone generated in the Stomach of an Animal, of which there are two principal Kinds distinguished in the Shops; the *Oriental* and the *Occidental*.

The *Oriental Bezoar* is a roundish, oval or oblong Stone, of a smooth Surface and

brown or Olive Colour ; heavy and tolerably hard : When broke it is seen to be composed of many Coats, and usually has some Vegetable, a Seed or Bit of Stick in it. We have it from *Persia* and the *East-Indies*, at a good Price, where it is taken out of the Stomach of a peculiar Kind of Goat, which has long, strait Horns, twisted at the Base.

It has been supposed excellent in Fevers, but is now much out of Credit. It is never prescribed alone, but is an Ingredient in some Compositions.

The *Occidental Bezoar* is large, roundish, and grey, or of a pale Brown. We have it from *Mexico*, where it is taken from the Stomach of a Kind of Deer.

It is said to have the same Virtues with the other, though in a less Degree ; but it is very little used.

We have also the *Monkey Bezoar* and the *Porcupine Bezoar*. The first is taken out of the Stomach of a Monkey, and the latter out of the Gall-Bladder of the Porcupine ;

cupine; and the *German Bezoar*, a hairy Ball out of the Stomach of a Stag.

The two first are supposed to have great Virtues, but we never meet with them in Prescription. The latter is rather kept as a Curiosity, than a Thing of Use.

BEZOAR FOSSILE. *Fossile Bezoar.*
a small, hollow Body brought from *Italy*, where it is frequent in Sand and Clay-Pits. It is of a purple Colour and rough Surface, of the Bigness of a Walnut and light. When broke it is found to be a ferruginous Crust containing within its Hollow a fine, greenish white Earth, somewhat like the paler *Bezoar* when powdered.

The Earth is to be used, not the Shell.

It has been celebrated as a Sudorifick, and against malignant Fevers; but it is disregarded at present. It is really an Astringent of the Nature of *Bole Armenick*, and may be given a Scruple for a Dose.

BISMUTHUM. *Bismuth.* A Semi-Metal of a silvery Colour, composed of Flakes, not of Striæ like *Antimony*, and having more the Aspect of a Metal. We see it after it has been run from the Ore, but it is not malleable. The Ore is common in *Germany*, and in *Cornwall*.

Bismuth has been applauded highly as a Sudorifick and a Remedy for malignant Fevers, but it is not used in Medicine. Flowers of it are easily made, but there is Fear of their containing *Arsenick* with which the Ore usually abounds.

What is called *Spanish White*, is a Magistery of *Bismuth* made by dissolving it in Spirit of *Nitre*, and precipitating with Salt Water. It is used as a Paint.

BISTORTÆ RADIX. *Bistort-Root.* A large, thick, oblong and irregular Root, brought fresh to our Markets, and worthy to be kept dried, and more used than it is at present. It is blackish on the Outside, and red within; of little Smell, but of an austere Taste;

Taste. The Plant is common in Meadows, and has a Spike of beautiful, pale, red Flowers. The Root is good in Purgings and Hæ-morrhages, it is best given in Powder, eight Grains for a Dose.

BITUMEN JUDAICUM. *Jews Pitch.*

A fossile Substance, black, light and firm, of a disagreeable Smell, and bitter and acrid Taste. We have it from *Ægypt*, where it is common on the Surface of the Earth, in Lumps of many Pounds Weight.

It is a powerful Promoter of the *Menses*, and is good in hysteric Complaints. It may be given in Pills, twelve Grains for a Dose, but it is little used.

BOLUS ARMENICA. *Bole Armenick.*

A Red Earth, dug in the *East*, and brought over in small Pieces. It is of a bright Colour, and tolerably hard; without Smell, but of an astringent Taste. We scarce ever see it genuine; the Druggists sell a Mixture of Pipe Clay and Ruddle under

its Name, and it is thence fallen into Disrepute, and *French Bole* is preferred to it; though the genuine Drug be very much superior in Virtue.

It is an excellent Astringent, a Scruple for a Dose.

There are two other Kinds of *Bole Armenick*, a yellow and a white one, both having the same Virtues, but in a less Degree. The *yellow* is sometimes brought over, the *white* scarce ever.

The *yellow* is celebrated also for its Virtues against malignant Fevers; it was that Kind, not the *red*, with which *Galen* says he cured the Plague.

BOLUS BLESENSIS. *Bole of Blois.*
A *French Earth* of a yellow Colour, pale and beautiful. It is light, soft to the Touch, and of an austere Taste. We have it in small flat Lumps.

It is an excellent Astringent, and should be used preferably to any but the true *Armenian*.

BOLUS

BOLUS GALLICA. *French Bole.* A red Earth brought also from *France*, and distinguished from the other, which is called after the Part of the Country where it is usually dug. This is of a pale red, often spotted with white or yellow. But the best is that which is not.

It is an Astringent ; its Virtues and Dose the same with those of the other ; but it is inferior.

BORAGINIS FLORES. *Borage Flowers.* Beautiful blue Flowers brought fresh to the Markets, and produced by the common *Borage* in our Gardens.

They are supposed cordial and sudorifick, but their Virtues are not great : The best Way of giving them is in Conserve.

BORAX. *Borax.* A Salt of a singular Kind, brought from *Persia*, and sold in two States, rough and refined. Rough *Borax* is in Pieces of the Bigness of a Walnut, of an angular Figure, greenish, foul, fatty,
and

and of a very disagreeable Smell. This is as we have it from the *East*, where it is made by the Evaporation of certain Waters in earthen Pits; with a Mixture of Animal Fat, and of the Mud of the Springs: A singular and strange Process.

Refined *Borax* is whitish, pellucid, and of a bitter and nauseous Taste. This has been purified by Solution and ChrySTALLIZATION, but even that is a difficult Operation, and it is but lately we have obtained the Secret of doing it.

Borax is given inwardly only in the refined State. It is a powerful Promoter of the *Menses*, and of Delivery. The Dose is about ten Grains.

BRYONIÆ RADIX. *Bryony Root.*

A very large, whitish Root brought fresh to the Markets. It is as thick as a Man's Leg, rough, tender and heavy, of a disagreeable Smell and Taste. It is the Root of a climbing Plant, common in our Hedges, with Leaves like the Vine.

It

It is a powerful Promoter of the *Menses*, but is seldom used except in some Shop Compositions. It loses Smell, Taste and Virtues in a great Measure, in drying, and soon decays entirely.

There is another Kind of *Bryony* whose Root is of more Value, though less regarded. This is the black *Bryony* common also in our Hedges, with heart-fashioned Leaves.

The Root of this is large, black without and white within.

The Juice mixed with white Wine is an excellent Diuretick, half an Ounce for a Dose.

BUFONITES. *Toadstone*. A little Stone of a round or oval Figure, flat on one Side and rounded on the other, of a brown Colour and natural Polish. We have it from *Malta* and other Places. There was an Opinion that it was generated in the Head of a Toad, but it is a petrified Tooth of the Sea Wolf o. *Lupus Piscis*.

It has been supposed to have great Virtues. It was given inwardly as an Astringent, and worn to cure Cramps, but both idly.

BUGLOSSI FLORES. *Bugloss Flowers.* Small, blue, or purplish Flowers, brought fresh to the Markets, and produced by the common *Bugloss* in our Gardens.

They are supposed to have great Virtues, as a Cordial, but more Regard has been paid them than they deserve. What Virtue they have is lost in drying, so they must be used fresh or in Conserve.

BUGULA. *Bugle.* A wild Herb brought entire to our Markets, with square Stalks and blue Flowers.

It is accounted excellent in Hæmorrhages, but is little used. What Virtue it possesses is in the fresh Tops. It is lost in drying.

C.

CACAO NUX. *Chocolate Nut.* A Fruit of the Shape and Bigness of an Olive, consisting of a large Kernel of a reddish Colour on the Outside, and brownish within; enclosed in a thin, blackish, woody Shell. This Kernel is fatty, fragrant and pleasant. We have them from *America*, where they grow twenty or thirty together in a Fruit of the Bigness of a full grown Cucumber, and of the same Shape, on large and beautiful Trees.

The Kernel is ground down to Chocolate. It is an excellent Cordial and Restorative, as drank in the usual Way: And it may be given in Electuaries or other Forms.

CADMIA. *Cadmia.* A metallick Recrement found in the Furnaces where Copper is melted, as *Tutty* is in those of Brass.

The Ancients were very fond of it in Ulcers, and in Diseases of the Eyes, and with Reason. We use *Tutty* in its Place, but very

ry wrongly. *Tutty* is principally the Flowers of *Calamine* used in making Brass; the other of Copper only.

CALAMINARIS LAPIS. *Calamine.*

A Stone found in our Mines, and containing the Semi-Metal called *Zink*. It is indeed the proper Ore of *Zink*, nothing other. It is reddish, brown or yellowish, and in small, irregular Pieces.

It is used externally in Disorders of the Eyes, and is an Ingredient in some Liniments for Hurts by Fire; perhaps improperly.

CALAMINTHA. *Calamint.* A wild Herb brought entire to the Markets. There are two Kinds, one with broad and dark Leaves, the other with small and pale ones; both have great Virtues.

The former are best in nervous Cases; the latter in such as are immediately hysterick. They may be used in Infusion dry or fresh.

CALAMUS

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. *Sweet Reed.* The *Acorus* or Sweet Flag Root described in its Place, is commonly called by this Name, but it properly belongs to a different Drug. The true *Calamus Aromaticus* is the Stalk of an *Eastern* Reed, slender, hollow, whitish, and of a fragrant Smell.

They are little known, but they are an agreeable and pleasant Medicine in nervous Cases. Some of the *Germans* settled in *London* keep them.

CALCARIUS LAPIS. *Lime-Stone.*

A Name comprehending a great many distinct Stones, agreeing in one Character, that they burn to Lime. All Stones have for their Basis either Chrystal or Spar: Those that have Chrystal, run like Chrystal into Glass in the Fire; those which have Spar, burn like Spar into Lime. Of the first Kind are all Pebbles, Flints, and precious Stones; of the latter are Marble, and many of the coarser Stones of our Quarries; from any of these may be made Lime: And also
from

from Chalk : Any Stone that effervesces with an Acid will burn to Lime.

Lime is used on many Occasions in Medicine. It would be best to make it purposely, otherwise Lime made from Stone, not from Chalk, should be used.

Lime-Water is used to wash Ulcers. With the Addition of *Sassafras* and *Liquorice* it is taken internally. The common Caustic is also made of *Lime* and *Pot-ash*.

CAMPHORA. *Camphire.* A Chemical Preparation long supposed a native Resin. We have two Kinds of it in the Shops, the rough and the refined. Rough *Camphire* is greyish or reddish, in great Cakes and crumbly; refined *Camphire* is white, pellucid and firm. It is the Produce of a Kind of Bay Tree of the *East-Indies*. They cut the Wood to Pieces, and from that raise the *Camphire* by Sublimation in Copper Vessels : This is rough *Camphire*. It is refined by a second careful Sublimation.

Camphire

Camphire is a Sudorifick and Anodyne. Externally it is used in Pains of the Limbs.

Camphire is also made from the Root of the Cinnamon Tree, and may be obtained from many other Things.

CAMPHORATA. *Stinking Ground-Pine.* A low Plant, native of the warmer Parts of *Europe*, and brought over dried. It has a Smell of *Camphire* but disagreeable.

It is excellent in Fomentations against Pain.

CAMPECHIANUM LIGNUM. *Log-wood.* A purple Wood brought over in Logs; of a firm Substance, heavy and of an austere Taste. It is the Heart of a large Tree, native of the hotter Parts of *America*.

It is an excellent Astringent, and best given in the Extract made from a strong Decoction.

CANNABIS SEMEN. *Hemp-Seed.* An oval, smooth, greyish Seed consisting of a brittle

brittle Rind, and a sweet white Kernel. It is the Seed of the common Hemp, used in the Linnen Manufactory.

It is excellent in Jaundices and other Diseases arising from Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and is best given in Form of an Emulsion.

CANELLA ALBA. *White Canella.*

A Bark brought from *America*, and commonly, though very wrongly, called in the Shops, *Cortex Winteranus*: The *Cortex Winteranus* will be described hereafter. This is a whitish Bark rolled in Tubes thicker than *Cinnamon*. It is single, being only the inner Bark of the Tree. Its Taste very acrid and aromatick.

It is good in Disorders of the Stomach and Flatulencies; the Dose is five or six Grains. An Oil may be made from it that sinks in Water, and with this People of more Art than Honesty, adulterate the Oils of *Cloves* and of *Cinnamon*.

CANTHA-

CANTHARIDES. *Spanish Flies.* Insects of the Beetle, not the fly Kind, brought from the warmer Parts of *Europe*. They kill them with Fume of Vinegar, and then dry them. We have the same Creature in *England*, but not common. It is a green Beetle seen on *Elder-Flowers*, and other Blossoms.

The great Use is in Blisters; but People who know how to manage powerful Medicines, give them internally with great Success, in Tinctures.

CAPPARIS CORTEX. *Coper Bark.* A rough Bark, of a greyish Colour, in large Tubules without Smell, but of a disagreeable acrid and bitter Taste. It is brought from *Spain*. It is the Bark of the Root of the Shrub which produces *Capers*; the Buds of it pickled being called by that Name

It is a powerful Diuretick, and is good in Jaundices, and other Diseases, arising from Obstructions of the *Viscera*; it is best in Decoctions.

CAR-

CARANNA. *Caranna*. A Resin, soft at first, but it grows hard in keeping; brought in Sticks with RushLeaves about them. It is blackish on the Outside, and brown within, of a fragrant Smell, and bitter, but aromack Taste. We have it from *America*, where it ouzes from the Trunk of a large Tree on cutting it.

It is used for burning, to give a sweet Scent; and externally, in Plaisters for the Head-ach.

CARDAMOMUM. *Cardamoms*. An *East-Indian* Fruit, of which we bear three Kinds; the great one, called also the Grain of *Paradise*; the middle, or long Kind, called also the great *Cardamom*, and the smaller. The latter only is used. It is a dry Fruit, of a whitish Colour, consisting of an angulated Husk, with several reddish Seeds within, of an aromack Smell, and very sharp Taste. The Plant is frequent in the *East*, and is of the Form of our Reeds, but it has particular Shoots, on which stand
the

the Flowers, and afterwards these Fruits.

They are excellent in weaknesſes of the Stomach, and they are diuretick, and promote the *Menses*: For Disorders of the Stomach, the beſt Way of taking is to chew them.

CARDIACA. *Motherwort*. [A wild Plant, brought entire to the Markets; tall, of a diſagreeable Aſpect, and with Flowers like the dead Nettle.

It is good in hyſterick Caſes, and is beſt freſh: An Infuſion of the Tops, before it flowers, has the beſt Virtue.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. *Bleſſed Thiſtle*. A Plant common in our Gardens, and brought entire to Market. It is of an unhandſome yellowiſh Green, but with prickly Heads, and yellow Flowers.

It is a Stomachick: It was at one Time uſed as a Vomit, its Bitterneſs nauſeating the Stomach in large Quantities of the Infuſion: At preſent it is ſometimes uſed to
work

work off a Vomit of *Ipecacuanha*, but it grows out of use in that ; it was esteemed also good in Fevers, but is not at this Time regarded.

CARNELIA SIVE SARDA. *The Cornelian.* A Stone well known among the Jewellers, and once famous in Medicine; of three Kinds, the red, yellow, and white, the first only was used. It is a kind of red Pebble of the *East-Indies*, found on the Shores of Rivers.

It was supposed astringent and diuretick, and a Scruple in Powder was the Dose: It possesses, without Doubt, the Virtues of Chrystal, for it is only Chrystal tinged red; but at present is quite disused.

CARTHAMI SEMEN, *Carthamus Seed.* A large oblong and squarish Seed; whitish; composed of a thin Shell, and a large white Kernel of a sweet Taste. It is the Seed of a kind of Thistle, with Heads
like

like the *Carduus Benedictus*; the Flowers also are yellow.

The Seeds work by Vomit, and Stool, but very roughly, and they are therefore out of Use: The Flowers of this Plant are called *Bastard Saffron*; they are used in dying; and have been called a Cordial.

CARYOPHILLATÆ RADIX. *Avens Root.* A small, thick, irregularly shaped Root, brought fresh to the Markets. It is brown on the Outside, and reddish within, and of a fragrant spicy Smell, and aromattick Taste; it is the Root of the common *Avens*, an Herb frequent in our Hedges, with little yellow Flowers, and rough Heads of Seeds.

Dried and powdered, it is good in Fevers attended with Purgings; and will alone, cure Agues, the Dose is half a Dram.

CARYOPHILLUS. *The Clove Spice.* An oblong, dark-coloured spicy Fruit, of the Shape of a Nail, having four little Pro-
E minences

minences at the Top, and in their Centre when entire, a round Body, like a small Pea. It is the young Fruit of a Tree of the *Molucca* Islands, gathered with the Cup of the Flower.

Cloves are good against Cholicks, and all Disorders of the Head and Stomach. They are Ingredients in a Number of Compositions. An Oil is drawn from them, which cures the Tooth-ach, and possesses all their Virtues.

CARYOPHYLLI FLORES. *Clove July Flowers.* Beautiful purple Flowers, brought fresh to the Markets, with their Cups or Husks from which they are to be separated, and to have their white Heels cut off before they are used. They are the Flowers of a Carnation of this Colour, and are of a fine fragrant Smell, approaching to the Clove Spice.

CASCARILLÆ CORTEX, *Cascarilla Bark.* A Bark brought in Tubules of a grey Colour

Colour on the Outside, and brown within, of an aromattick Smell, and bitterish Taste, and very fragrant when burning. It is also called *Cortex Eleutherii*. We have it from the *Spanish West-Indies*..

It is said to cure Agues like Jesuit's Bark, but this is not found on Experience. It is also recommended in inflammatory Fevers: And there is a Custom of smoaking it among Tobacco for Disorders of the Head.

CASSIA FISTULA. *Pudding Pipe.*
A long woody Pod of a black Colour, containing a black, soft, pulpy sweet Matter, and in it a Number of yellowish Seeds. The Pods are also yellow on the Inside, and are divided into several Cells by thin Partitions: The whole Pod being often two Feet long. This Pulp is the Part used. We have two Kinds of this, the *Eastern* and the *American*. The *Eastern* is from *Ægypt*, and is greatly preferable.

The black, sweet Pulp separated from the Seeds, is a safe and gentle Purge, not bind-

ing afterwards. It is rarely given alone, but it is the Basis of the Lenitive Electuary.

CASSIA LIGNEA. *Cassia Bark.* A brown Bark, in Tubules much resembling *Cinnamon*, but coarser in its Aspect. It has the Smell of *Cinnamon* but fainter; and its Taste, but less acrid: And when held some Time in the Mouth is mucilaginous; This is the great Distinction, for we have *Cinnamon* little better than *Cassia*, but it is never mucilaginous. They have the Art of getting some of the Oil from *Cinnamon* before they send it to us, and it then, except in this Character it much resembles *Cassia*.

The Virtues of *Cassia* are the same with those of *Cinnamon*, but fainter; and it is less astringent. Yet in Diarrhœas where the Humour is sharp, it succeeds better than *Cinnamon*, because of its mucilaginous Quality. We have it from the *East*, and the Tree which produces it is a Species of the Bay Tree, as is also the *Cinnamon*

CASSIA

CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA. *Clove Bark.* The inner Bark of an *American Tree* rolled up in Tubules in the Manner of *Cinnamon*, and not unlike it in Colour, but somewhat darker. It is very fragrant and has the *Cinnamon* Taste, but fainter, at first, afterwards it is very sharp and like Cloves.

It is cordial, stomachick and carminative, and deserves to be more used.

CASSUMMUNAR. *Cassummunar.* An Indian Root, greyish on the Outside, and yellowish within, usually brought to us in Slices, sometimes whole. It is of a fragrant Smell and acrid Taste: It somewhat resembles *Zedoary*. It is a Cordial, Stomachick and Sudorifick, but is not much used. The Dose is six Grains in Powder, or it may be given in Infusion.

CASTOR. *Castor.* An Animal Substance, found in certain Bags situated below the *Os Pubis* of the Beaver, and from their Shape, long mistaken for the Testicles of

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that Creature. It is a Secretion of the Nature of Musk and Civet, and is fluid at first, but hardens in keeping, till it may be powdered.

It is excellent in hysteric Cases, and in all Disorders of the Nerves. The *Russian* is the best, the *American* much inferior.

CATECHU. *Japan Earth*. An inspissated Vegetable Juice, very ill called an Earth, brown, brittle, of little Smell, but of an austere Taste, with a Sweetness after it. It is made from a strong Decoction of the Fruit of the *Areca*, a Kind of Palm, which they cut into Pieces, and boil a long Time in Water, and evaporate the Decoction to Dryness; the *Catechu* then remains.

It is an excellent Astringent: The Dose is six or eight Grains, and it is best given in Boluses.

CENTAURIUM MINUS. *Little Centaury*. A wild Plant brought entire to the Markets. It is little, and has bright red Flowers at the Tops of the Branches. It is
an

an excellent Stomachick, but is best fresh, and the Tops only should be used, just before they flower. An Infusion of them taken constantly for some Time, admirably strengthens the Stomach.

CEPA. *The Onion.* A Plant sufficiently known in our Gardens, and at our Tables, but not so well known in the Shops, as it deserves. A Syrup made from the Juice of Onions with Honey is excellent in Asthmas.

CERA. *Wax.* A Substance for which we are obliged to the Bees, and which we have of two Colours, *white* and *yellow*. The *white* has been bleached to that Hue, the other is natural. There is indeed a natural whitish Wax, but it is of an ill Colour and not regarded. The Bees collect this strange Substance from the Apices of Flowers; they eat the Powder contained in these, and called the *Farina fecundans* of the Plant; and when it has yielded them Nourishment, they cast it up and mould it into the Wax of

their Combs. This Powder from the Apices of Flowers, is what they carry on their Thighs, but it is not in that Condition Wax, nor can any human Art make Wax of it: This has been tried. The Stomach of the Bee only does it.

Wax is used in Ointments and Plaisters. Some have given it inwardly in Dysenteries.

CERUSSA. *White Lead*. A Preparation of Lead kept by the Druggists, and imported from *Venice* and *Holland*. It is made by hanging Plates of Lead over the Vapour of Vinegar, from which they acquire a white Rust on their Surface: The best is from *Venice*: The *Dutch* who make it principally for Painters, and sell it cheap, adulterate it with Whiting.

Ceruss is used externally in Ointments and Washes for the Eyes; internally it proves poisonous.

CHALCITIS. *Chalcitis*. A mineral Substance prescribed as an Ingredient in many of the Shop Compositions, yet known
only

only by Name. It is a vitriolick Mineral, containing Copper and Iron, and is very common in the *Turkish* Dominions, and in frequent Use there. It is of a coppery Colour, and has often Veins of a Kind of *Marchasite* running through it. When burnt, it becomes a Kind of *Colcothar*.

It is used in the *East* both internally and against Hæmorrhages; they sprinkle the Powder upon Wounds, and give it in small Doses from four to seven or eight Grains.

CHAMÆDRYS. *Germander*. A little Herb kept in our Gardens, and brought entire to the Markets. It is a Native of other Parts of *Europe*. The Leaves are indented, and the Flowers red.

It is esteemed good in Fevers, and against Infection, but is little used. The fresh Tops have the greatest Virtue.

CHAMÆMELI FLORES. *Chamomile Flowers*. White Flowers of the Bigness of Daisies, brought fresh to the Markets. They

are the Flowers of the common *Chamomile* a wild Herb of a fragrant Smell. There is an Error in the present Practice, they sell the double Flowers of the Garden Kind; but the single wild ones are better.

They are to be dried and given in Powder or Infusion; and they are excellent Stomachicks; they are also good in Cholicks.

CHAMÆPITYS. *Ground Pine.* A little wild Herb of a singular Aspect, brought entire to Markets. The Leaves are narrow and stand thick, so that it resembles the Tops of some Kind of Pine; it has also a resinous Smell.

It is to be dried for Use, and it is diuretick, and aperient, and good in many chronick Disorders. 'Tis an Ingredient in some of the old Compositions; otherwise it is less regarded than it deserves.

CHELÆ CANCRORUM. *Crabs Claws.* The Tips or Ends of the large Claws of the common *Sea Crab*, so far as they are black.
They

They are levigated, and supply the Place of most of the testaceous Powders, and that very properly, none being better. It is singular that this Creature when the Leg is wounded, breaks it off, and another grows; to this is owing the Quantity of Crab's Claws found loose on the Shores in some Places ; but they get no Good by lying in the Way of the Sun and Sea. Those taken from the Crabs sold at the Fishmongers are better.

CHIA TERRA. *Earth of Chios.* A greyish Earth brought from the Island whose Name it bears, and at one Time famous in Medicine,

It is celebrated as fudorifick, and good in Fevers, but it is now disregarded.

CHINÆ RADIX. *China Root.* Two Roots of this Name are kept in the Shops, distinguished according to the Places from whence they come, into *Oriental* and *Occidental*. The *Oriental* is the best. It is a large

large, irregular, tuberous Root, brown on the Outside, and of a reddish White within, mealy and insipid. The *Occidental* Kind is darker without, redder within, and less firm. They are the Roots of two Species of *Smilax* or prickly *Bindweed*.

They have the same Virtues, but the *American* in a less Degree; they are attenuating and sudorifick in Decoction.

CICUTA. *Hemlock.* A wild Herb accounted poisonous, but of which there is some Doubt. It is common in Hedges and known by its Height, its Resemblance of Parsley in Manner of Growth, and its painted Stalks.

The Juice is used externally, and has been an Ingredient in some Compositions.

CIMOLIA ALBA. *White Cimolia.*
Tobacco Pipe Clay, used more in the Shops than is known. What is called *Bole Armenick* is a Composition of this and *Reddle*: And the white sealed Earths under various Names
 once

once so much used, were Pieces of this Clay stamped with counterfeit Seals.

The Antients used an Earth of the same Name, but very different in its Nature ; it was a loose Marle, this is a stiff Clay.

Some have recommended the common Kind in Diarrhœas ; but the Boles are better for all Uses.

Cimolia Purpurascens, is a Name given to that greenish Marle called *Fuller's Earth*.

CINERES RUSSICI. *Pot-Ash*. A Preparation made from Vegetables, imported from *Russia*, and kept by our Druggists. It is an impure lixivial Salt. *Pot-Ash* is brought from many other Places, and the *Russian* is the coarsest of all, but the strongest and best. It comes over in great, hard, dirty Masses like Stones. It is made from the Ashes of all Kinds of Trees, except the Fir and Pine Kinds, by Lixivation and Evaporation of the Water.

It may be purified by Solution and Evaporation, but it is best for many Uses in its rough

rough State. Soap Lees are made of Pot-Ash and Lime, and from these and Oil of Almonds, the Almond Soap taken inwardly for the Stone and Gravel.

CINNABAR NATIVUM. *Native Cinnabar.* A heavy, bright, red Substance, found native in the Earth, and greatly resembling that factitious *Cinnabar* we make with *Quicksilver* and *Sulphur*. It is indeed composed of the same Ingredients, the subterranean Heat performing the Office of our Fires. *Cinnabar* is properly the Ore of *Quicksilver*.

It is given in all Complaints of the Head, and in Epilepsies and Madness; but it is better to use the factitious.

CINNAMOMUM. *Cinnamon.* The inner Bark of a Kind of Bay Tree common in the *East*. It is of a reddish Brown, in long Tubules of a very fragrant Smell and acrid Taste. We have it from the *East-Indies*. They are apt to mix *Cassia Lignea* among

mong it; and Pieces from which the Oil has been drawn by Distillation: The first Adulteration is discovered by its being mucilaginous; the other by its Insipidity.

Cinnamon is an excellent Astringent, Stomachick and Alexipharmick. Its Astringency is only in the intestinal Canal; it is aperient in the Vessels, it promotes the *Menses* and Delivery.

It may be given in Powder, in Tincture, or in the simple and cordial Water. The first Form is best when it is wanted only as an Astringent. The Dose is twelve Grains.

CITRULLI SEMEN. *Citrull Seeds.*

The flat Seeds of the common *Citrull* or *Anguria*, a Kind of Gourd. They are oblong, broad and hard, but have under their firm Rind a white sweet Kernel.

They have the same Virtues with the Cucumber and Melon Seeds, and are given like them in Emulsions against Heat of Urine, Stranguries and such Complaints.

COBALTUM. *Cobalt.* A blackish, heavy, ill-looking Mineral, sometimes resembling striated Lead Ore, sometimes Antimony Ore, oftener dusky, and unlike either. It is found in *Saxony*, and other Places: We have some in *England*. Smalt and the Arsenicks are made from it. It is burnt in a Kind of Ovens with long Chimneys. The Soot in the Chimneys is sublimed again into Arsenick, and of the Remainder melted with Sand and Pot-Ash, is made that beautiful, blue, glassy Substance called Smalt.

COCHLEARIA. *Scurvy-Grass.* An Herb brought fresh to Markets in Spring, and mixed with other Spring Juices or taken alone. There are two Kinds of *Scurvy-Grass*, a round leaved one, distinguished by the Name of *Garden Scurvy-Grass*, and a longer leaved one, called by the Name of *Sea Scurvy-Grass*.

Both have the same Virtues: They are excellent against Scurvies, Breakings out, and Foulnesses of the Skin.

COCU-

COCULUS INDICUS. *Indian Berries.*

A brown Fruit of the Bigness of a large Pea ; roundish, but dented on one Side ; rough, brittle, and when perfect, having in it a white Kernel. We have it from the *East Indies*, where it grows in Clusters upon a large Tree. It is poisonous. People have ventured to take it internally, but it brings on Nauseas, Faintings, and Convulsions.

It is used outwardly to destroy Vermin in Childrens Heads ; and mixed with Paste it will stupify Fishes, so that they will lie on the Water to be taken with the Hand : But if let alone they will usually recover.

COCCINELLA. *Cochineal.* A dried Insect brought from *South America* ; little, wrinkled, purplish, but with a silvery Hue over it ; and of a bitterish but not unpleasant Taste. There is an inferior Kind brought over called *wild Cochineal*, it is the same Insect but less carefully gathered and preserved. The Male of this Insect is a little Fly of no Use, nor regarded as belonging

ing to it. The Female, which alone is the *Cochineal*, has no Wings, it breeds upon the *Opuntia* or *Indian Fig*, and there passes its whole Life. The *Mexicans* plant the Herb about their Houses, and nurse and tend the Creatures, with whose Manner of Life and Encrease they are perfectly acquainted. They collect them at certain Times, leaving only enough for the next Breed, and they have two or three Gatherings in a Year; they kill them by a very gentle Heat in Ovens built for that Purpose, and a Day or two after pack them up for Exportation.

Cochineal is a Cordial and Sudorifick; it is good in Fevers. It is also used in great Quantity in dying.

CADAGA PALA. *Coneſti Bark*. A blackish Bark, somewhat paler within, brought in irregular Pieces, some large and rough, others smooth and tubular: It has little Smell, but its Taste is acrid and bitter. We have it from the *East-Indies*, it is
the

the Bark of a Shrub common in *Malabar*.

It is an excellent Astringent. We owe the Knowledge of it to the *Indians*, but few Drugs are superior to it. It may be given in Powder, half a Dram for a Dose, or in Decoction.

COFFEA. *Coffee*. The Kernels of a Fruit of the *Eastern* Parts of the World, separated from the pulpy Part and dried; they are whitish, oblong, rounded on one Side and flatted on the other, with a Furrow running along it. The Shrub which produces it is a Kind of Jasmine with Leaves like the Bay. We have it in our Stoves, and it produces Fruit there.

These Kernels are roasted for Use. They assist Digestion and are good against Flatulencies. Coffee is better taken in the usual Way, than under the Form of a Medicine.

COLLYRIUM SAMIUM. *Brown Samian Earth*. An Earth of the marly Kind, brought from the Island of *Samos*, and anciently

ciently greatly used in Disorders of the Eyes. It is white and crumbly, but at present is never heard of.

COLOCYNTHIS. *Coloquintida*. The pulpy Part of a Fruit of the Gourd Kind dried, with the Seeds among it, which however are to be separated before it is used. *Colocynth* is whitish, spongy, very light and intolerably bitter. The Plant which produces it is a Gourd, with divided Leaves, common in the warm Parts of *Europe*. The Fruit is of the Bigness of an Orange, and has a thick and tough Coat over it, which is taken off before it is dried.

Colocynth is celebrated in almost all chronic Disorders, but it is a horribly rough Medicine, it purges so violently as often to bring away Blood.

COPAL. *Copal*. A dry Resin brought from *South America*, very beautifully transparent. It is of a whitish, or very pale yellow Colour, and has much the Appearance of

of Amber. It ouzes from the Trunk of a large Tree with Leaves like the Oak.

It is recommended in Gleets, and to be burnt under the Nose for Head-aches. What is called Amber Varnish is usually made of it.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM. *Red Coral*
A Sea Production resembling the Trunk and Branches of a Tree, without Twigs or Leaves; of a fine red Colour; and stony Substance. The present Philosophy is divided whether to rank it among Plants, or to suppose it the Work of Insects. The former is the old Opinion.

Coral is recommended as a Cordial and Astringent, but it is principally used at present as one of the testaceous Powders, and nothing more is expected from it than from any of the rest of them.

We hear the Names of *black* and *white Coral* in the Shops, but they are rarely seen there. What is usually shewn for black *Coral* is a woody, not a stony Plant, and
the

the white is of various Kinds and Forms ;
but not used in Medicine.

CORALLINA. *Coralline.* A little Sea Production, resembling a Tuft of Moss, whitish, greenish, or reddish, hard, jointed and full of Branches. It is frequent in the shallow Sea-water, and grows on Pebbles and Oyster-shells ; the Druggists keep it entire, dried.

It was once famous against Worms ; but the present Practice depends upon Medicines of more certain Efficacy. The Dose is ten Grains.

CORIANDRI SEMEN. *Coriander Seed.* A light, pale brown Seed, two of which always growing together, give the whole a round Figure, each being hemispherical. It is dry, brittle, of a pleasant Smell, and aromattick Taste, mild and sweetish, It is the Seed of an umbelliferous Plant, cultivated in Fields in many Parts of *Europe*.

It

It is a mild and gentle Carminative, and has some Astringency.

CORONOPUS RUELLII. *Swines Cresses.* A common low wild Herb, brought entire to the Markets; with divided Leaves, and small rough Seed Vessels.

It is accounted good against the Gravel. Mrs. *Stephen's* Medicines have made it famous here; otherwise it has been little regarded.

CORNU CERVI. *Buckhorn or Hartshorn.* The Horns of the common Deer. This Creature sheds them every Year, and the fallen ones are usually taken; but Experience shews those taken fresh from the Head of the Creature, have more volatile Salt, and are better. They are used under many Forms. What is called *Spirit of Hartshorn*, is made from them by Distillation, and is the volatile Salt dissolved in its own Phlegm: The dry Salt is procured the same Way, and has the same Virtues. An Oil

is also raised with them, but is not used : After all this, the Horns are taken out of the Vessel, and burnt, in an open Fire, to whiteness. They are then *Burnt Hartshorn*, and are powdered for Use.

The Spirit and Salt are sudorifick ; the *Burnt Hartshorn* is Astringent.

CORNU UNICORNI. *Unicorns Horns.*

Two Substances have been kept under the Name of *Unicorns Horn* ; the one native and the other fossile. The first is that which we see stand at the Shop-Doors of Drug-gifts. It is white, twisted, and ten Feet long. It is the Tooth of a Sea-Fish the *Narwhal*, which stands forward out of its Mouth as a Horn. The other is a Kind of Marle or Earth, found in various Forms ; sometimes of Bones, sometimes of this Horn : It is of the Nature of *Osteocolla*.

They have both been celebrated as Cordials ; but neither is used at present.

COSTUS

COSTUS ARABICUS. *Arabian Costus.*

An irregular tuberous Root, greyish on the Outside, white within; tough, fragrant, and of an aromattick Taste: The Smell is like *Florentine* Orrice. The Plant which affords it has red Flowers, and Leaves like the Reed. The Flowers grow in scaly Ears, and it is frequent about Rivers in the *East-Indies*. It is a Cephalick.

CRETA. *Chalk.* A white Earth common enough here, and worth Notice in Medicine. It ferments violently in Acids, and is better than most of the testaceous Powders. It should be finely levigated.

It is good against sharp Humours in the Stomach. Swallowed in Powder dry, it instantly cures the Heart-burn: And when Asses Milk disagrees with the Stomach, nothing is so good to correct the Acidity which occasions it, as levigated *Chalk*. A Decoction of it made like Hartshorn Drink is better than that in Purgings.

CROCUS. *Saffron.* Part of the Threads from within a Flower of that Kind which we call *Crocus* in our Gardens. Within this Flower stand three Stamina about a Pistill, which at the Top divides into three Filaments: These three Filaments of the Pistill are the only Part used. They are collected and pressed into Cakes, and these are what we call *Saffron*. It is of a deep Orange Colour, of a strong Smell, and bitterish, but not unpleasant Taste.

It is a high Cordial. It may be given in Powder, Tincture or Syrup, but the Tincture is best, for the Virtue is in a great Measure lost, in the drying it for powdering. The Dose in Powder is five or six Grains.

CRYSTALLUS. *Crystal.* A Stone well enough known among the Lapidaries. It is clear and without Colour; it is found in Pebbles, and in Sprigs of a Columnar Figure, like the Shoots of *Nitre* and other Salts, which are named Crystals from it.

It

It is liable to be coloured in the Earth, and then mimicks the coloured Gems ; when it is found near Iron Mines it is often red, when near Copper Mines, green or blue, and when near Lead, yellow. In these States it resembles the Amethyst, Emerald, Sapphire or Topaz.

It is to be taken without Colour for Medicine. Calcined and beat to Powder it is accounted good in the Gravel, half a Dram for a Dose. It is also recommended by some as an Astringent, but it is not used at present.

CUBEBAE. *Cubebs.* A little, dry Fruit of the Bigness of a Pepper Corn, but usually oblong, and commonly having the Remains of a Stalk. It is rough on the Outside, and under a thin wrinkled Skin, has a smooth Shell, and in it a single Seed. It has a light, aromatick Smell, and a sharp Taste. We have the *Cubebs* from the *East Indies*, but we don't know what Plant produces them.

They are carminative, and good in Disorders of the Head, arising from those of the Stomach.

CUCUMERIS SEMEN. *Cucumber-Seed.* A smooth, oval, flat, whitish Seed, with a sweet, white Kernel. It is the Seed of the common Cucumber, suffered to hang till quite ripe.

It is cooling and diuretick, given in Emulsions. It is rarely used singly, usually with the Melon and Gourd Seeds.

There is another Kind of Cucumber used in Medicine, called the wild one. *Elatarium* is made from this: It is a dried Sediment of the Juice of the Fruit to be described in its Place.

CUMINI SEMEN. *Cummin-Seed.* A longish, slender, crooked Seed, striated, brown, and of a strong Smell, and unpleasant, though sweetish Taste. It grows on a Plant of the umbelliferous Kind, not unlike Fennel cultivated, in many Places.

It

It is carminative and good in Cholicks, but so nauseous, that it is little used internally. A Plaister is made from it, and it is an Ingredient in many other Compositions. An Oil also is made of it, which is excellent in the Cholick, and works by Urine.

CURCUMA. *Turmeric.* A little irregular tuberous Root brought from the *East-Indies*, it is grey without, yellow within, hard, heavy, of an aromattick Smell, and bitterish Taste. The Plant which affords it has long, Reed-like Leaves; and small Flowers on upright Stalks.

It is excellent in Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and may be given in Powder from five to twelve Grains in Infusion. It is used also in dying, and in staining Leather.

CUPRUM. *Copper.* A Metal well known for its Uses in common Life, as well as in Medicine. It is found native and pure in the Earth in some Places, but more fre-

quently in the Form of Ore. It is heavier than Iron or Tin, and lighter than the other Metals,

Many Preparations of it are in Use now, and many more were among the Ancients. *Flowers of Copper* is a Name given to *Copper* reduced to Powder by dropping it when melted, into Water in very small Quantities. *Verdigrease* is the Rust of *Copper* produced by putting it among the Pressings of Grapes in the Wine Countries. *Æs ustum* or *burnt Copper*, is *Copper* burnt with Sulphur and common Salt, till it may be reduced to a black Powder. *Squammæ Æris*, are the Flakes which fly off in hammering heated *Copper*.

All these have been in great Use: At present the *Verdigrease* is the only one of them much taken Notice of.

Copper is dangerous taken into the Stomach, the Preparations were all intended for external Use.

CUSCU-

CUSCUTA. *Dodder.* A wild Weed of a very singular Kind. It consists only of a Kind of purple thready Stalks, which twist and entangle themselves about Plants, and have little Clusters of Flowers at certain Distances. When *Dodder* grows upon Thyme, it is called *Epithymum*, and is supposed to possess peculiar Virtues. This the Druggists keep dry. It is brought from warmer Countries.

The common *Dodder* we have fresh at the Markets : It is a Purge, but little regarded.

CYNOGLOSSI RADIX. *Hounds-Tongue Root.* A long, thick Root, blackish on the Outside, white within, of a disagreeable Smell, and worse Taste ; brought fresh to the Markets. It is the Root of a common Plant, with great, greyish Leaves, and little red Flowers, of an offensive Smell, which some suppose like that of a Dog-Kennel.

It is esteemed pectoral and balsamick, but is very little used.

CYNOSBATI FRUCTUS. *Heps.* The red, oblong Fruit of the common wild Roses gathered in the Hedges, and brought fresh to Market.

The Pulp is separated from the Seeds and Skin, and supposed a great Medicine in Disorders of the Breast and Lungs. It is beat up into a Conserve with Sugar, and is a very pleasant and useful one for bringing Medicines of more Power into Form.

CYPERI RADIX. *Cyperus Root.* Two Kinds of *Cyperus* Roots are kept, distinguished by the Names of long and round. They are both the Roots of Water-Plants of the grassy Kind, and have nearly the same Virtues. The long is irregular, crooked and thick, blackish on the Surface, and white within, and of a fragrant and aromack Taste. The round is tuberous, and composed of irregular Knobs which while in the Earth, are held together by Filaments. It is blackish on the Outside, reddish within, and fragrant and aromack to the Taste.

They

They are good in Cholicks, in Disorders of the Head and Nerves, and they promote the *Menses*.

D.

DACTYLI. *Dates*. A longish Fruit, an Inch or two in Length, blunt at the Ends, and soft ; it has a pulpy Substance under a thin Skin, and a large Kernel within it, yellowish in Colour, and of a sweet and vinous Taste. It is the Fruit of a particular Kind of Palm called the *Date Tree*, and was once in great Use, but is now much neglected.

It is strengthening and astringent. A strong Decoction of them is good in Diarrhoeas : They have also the Virtues of the pectoral Fruits, when given in a Light Infusion or Decoction.

DAUCI SEMEN. *Daucus Seed*. Two Kinds of *Daucus Seed* are kept in the Shops, very different in Aspect and Virtues. The one is called *Cretick Daucus Seed*, and is

F 5

brought

brought from the *Greek Islands*: The other is called wild *Daucus* Seed, and is the Seed of the common wild *Daucus* of our Hedges.

The *Cretick Daucus* Seed is light, oblong, striated, hairy, of a pale Colour, of a very sharp Taste, and but little Smell.

It is good in Cholicks; it opens Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and works by Urine.

The common *Daucus* Seed is a broad, short Seed, covered with a Quantity of Fibrills of a whitish Colour, it has a light Fragrancy in the Smell, and an aromatick Taste.

It is a very powerful Diuretic, and is excellent in the Gravel.

DENS LEONIS. *Dandelion*. A common wild Herb, brought fresh to Market, before the Stalks which bear the Flowers appear, it may be eaten as Salad, or taken in a strong Decoction.

It

It operates by Urine, and is good against Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and against cutaneous Foulnesses.

DENTATIUM. *The Tooth-Shell.* A Shell of a small Sea-Fish, once famous in Medicine. It is oblong, slender, and of a whitish, greenish or reddish Colour; it is two Inches long, bitter, crooked and striated, and marked with two or three Bands round it. The Fish that lives in it, has four Horns like those of the Snail.

It is brought from the *East*, and has been accounted a Cordial, and to be possessed of many other Virtues, but it has no others than those of Oyster Shells which have taken its Place.

DICTAMNIUM CRETIVM. *Dittany of Crete.* The Leaves of an *Eastern* Plant of the corymbiferous Tribe, brought dry to our Druggists. They are roundish, white, woolly, of an agreeable Smell, and aromatick Taste. The Plant which produces them

them is of the Origanum Kind. We have it in our Gardens, where its purple Spikes of Flowers make a pretty Appearance.

The Leaves were once in great Request, they were accounted vulnerary, cordial and uterine; at present they are disregarded.

DIGITALIS. *Fox-Glove*. A wild Herb brought entire to the Markets. It is a Yard high, and has large red Flowers.

The fresh Leaves given in Infusion, are a rough Vomit, but it is not used except by the Country People.

An Ointment made of the Flowers boiled in Lard, has been supposed to have great Virtues against the Piles: but it is not in much Esteem at present, except amongst the good Women.

DIVINUS LAPIS. *The Divine Stone*. A pompous Name given to a Stone very little deserving it. It is a Kind of Jasper found on the Shores of Rivers in the *East-Indies*, and in some Parts of *Europe*. It is
of

of a greyish Green, and extremely hard. We see Handles of *Turkish* Sabres made of it.

It was supposed to cure the Gravel by being worn about the Back, having the Name from its supposed Effects.

DORONICUM. *Leopard's Bane.* A whitish Root composed of a Number of small tuberos Joints as it were, fastened one to another; light, tough, without Smell, but of a sweetish Taste, with a Mixture of the austere. We have it from *Germany*. It is the Root of a pretty, upright, yellow flowered Plant not uncommon in our Gardens.

It is little used: And its Virtues much disputed.

DRACONTIUM. *Dragons.* A tall, flatly Garden Plant, brought entire to the Markets. The Stalk is thick and variegated with many Colours. The Leaves are divided like Fingers, and the Flowers are like those of the common Arum, only
very

very large. It is throughout of an acrid and burning Taste.

It is a powerful Diuretick and Promoter of the *Menses*; it has been also celebrated as an excellent Medicine in Fevers, but those are Virtues less certain. The best Way of giving it is in a very slight Infusion. It is an Ingredient of many of the Shop Compositions in different Intentions.

E.

EBULUS. *Dwarf Elder*. A wild Herb having very much the Appearance of the Elder Shrub in Leaves, Flowers and Fruit. It is five Feet high, and of a disagreeable Smell. It is brought fresh to the Markets.

The Leaves, the Bark of the Root, and its woody Part are used. The last is astringent, and good in the *Fluor Albus*. The others are violently purgative, and given in Drops in the Country with Success.

EBUR. *Ivory*. The Tusk of the Elephant, often seven Feet high, and of the Thickness

Thickness of a Man's Thigh, hollow at the Bottom, and solid upward. The *African Ivory* turns yellow in keeping, the *Ceylon* less: The Druggists keep the Shavings of *Ivory* had at the Turners, and those of the *African Ivory* are found on Experiment to have the most Oil and Salt.

They have the Virtues of Hartshorn. Boiled in Water in the Manner of Hartshorn Shavings, they make a Jelly.

ELATERIUM. *Elaterium*. 'The dried Settlings of the Juice of the wild Cucumber. It is in flat Cakes, thin, light, whitish, and without Smell, but of a very acrid Taste. The Fruit of this Plant is gathered when it is almost ripe, and cut in Slices, and there runs from these a Liquor whitish and acrid, this is set to settle, and the *Elaterium* is the Sediment dried.

It is a violent Purge. Sometimes it will operate also by Vomit; and it will often bring away Blood, but well managed it has
done

done great Good. Dropsies have been cured by it, and the Whites.

ELEMI. *Gum Elemi*. A dry Resin very ill called a Gum. We have two Kinds of it, an *Eastern* and *American*. The *Eastern* is from *Æthiopia*; it is of a greenish white, pure, transparent and hard on the Surface, though softish within the Lumps; of a resinous Smell, and bitterish Taste. The *American Elemi* is yellowish, soft, and like the Pine Resin, greatly inferior to the other. It is produced by a Kind of Olive-Tree. We know nothing of that which yields the other.

The *Eastern Elemi* is rare, it is an excellent Balsamick and a powerful Diuretick. The *American* is a coarser Resin, and is used only externally.

ENULA. *Elecampane*. A Root we meet with in two Forms, dry at the Druggists, and fresh in the Markets. It is brought from *Germany*, split and in large irregular Pieces.
The

The Plant is common in our Gardens, and is wild in some Places. It is a Yard high, and has great yellow Flowers, the Root is brown, long and thick.

It is stomachick, pectoral, aperient, and diuretick. It promotes the *Menses* also and is accounted good in Fevers. Its greatest Use is in Diseases of the Lungs. It is given in Powder or Decoction, or candied.

ENTALIUM. *The Pipe Shell.* A small Shell brought from the *East*, and resembling one of the *Dentalia* with its small End broke off. It is two Inches long, open at both Ends, and slender. It is of a white or greenish Colour, and ridged lengthwise; with some transverse Bands on it. The Creature which lives in it has four Horns like the Snail.

It has been celebrated as a Cordial and Anodyne, but its Virtues are no other than those of Oyster Shells.

ENTRO-

ENTROCHUS. *Entrochus* An oblong Stone of the Thickness of a Finger or less, and an Inch or two long; of a blueish Colour, and made up of Joints as so many Rings. We have it in Stone and Clay Pits in *England*, and sometimes the Joints are found loose, and they are then called *Trochitæ*. It is a Part of the Arm of a Sea Animal of the Star-Fish Kind petrified; and it is always composed of a sparry Matter.

It has been celebrated for its Virtues as a Diuretick; and good against the Stone. It has the Virtues of Spar but no other, and in moderate Doses may act as Spar, and as the Waters of sparry Springs do, by Urine.

EPITHYMUM. *Dodder of Thyme.* *Dodder* has been described already under its Name *Cuscuta*, neither is this a peculiar Species of it, but the same Plant with the common *Dodder*, only happening to grow on Thyme. We have it dry from the *Levant*.

A Decoction of it is recommended as a Purge in Disorders of the Head, and in cutaneous Eruptions, but is not much used at this Time.

ERIGERON. *Groundsel.* A little Weed in our Gardens, brought entire to Market, with jagged Leaves and yellow Flowers and downy Heads of Seeds.

It is recommended as an Emetick, and a slight Infusion of it will sometimes take that Effect, but it is uncertainly.

ERYNGII RADIX. *Eryngo Root.* A long, thin, brown Root, wrinkled and tough, of a fragrant Smell, and aromatick Taste: White within, and containing a woody Heart within a softer Matter. We have it from many Parts of *Europe*, and the Plant is wild with us, and kept also in Gardens. We candy fresh Roots here, but we don't dry them so well as our Neighbours.

It is famous as an Attenuant, it opens Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and is good in Coughs.

Coughs. It is given in Decoction, or the candied Root is eaten for that Purpose.

ERYSIMUM. *Hedge-Mustard.* A wild Herb of no great Beauty, brought entire to the Markets. It is known by its rough, jagged Leaves, its little yellow Flowers, and long Spikes of Pods close to the Stalk.

It has been famous in Disorders of the Lungs, but at present it is much less regarded than it used to be.

ESULÆ RADIX. *Spurge Root.* The Bark of a Root rolled up in Tubules, and of the Thickness of a small Quill, of a reddish Brown, without Smell, but horribly acrid to the Taste. It is the Bark of the Root of a Kind of Spurge kept in our Gardens, but we import it.

It is a very violent Purge and sometimes vomits, but under good Regulation, it is excellent in Dropsies, and many chronic Disorders. We have declined these rough Medicines too hastily.

EUPHOR-

EUPHORBIIUM. *Euphorbium.* A Gum Refin in small Lumps, often hollow, dry, firm and light, of a yellow Colour, without Smell, but horribly acrid to the Taste. We have it from *Africa*, where it drops from a very singular Kind of Plant, thick, angulated and prickly.

It is greatly celebrated in the Writings of the old Physicians, but is one of the rough Medicines disused at present. It is a violent Purge and Vomit, and often brings away Blood. But these Medicines under a careful Regulation, have great Efficacy in Dropsies and other chronick Cases.

EUPHRAGIA. *Eyebright.* A pretty little wild Plant with glossy dark green little Leaves, and bright little white Flowers.

'Tis brought entire to Market; and has been famous for Disorders of the Eyes taken in Infusion, or the Juice or Powder used as Snuff. But it is disused now.

F.

FABA BENGALENSIS. *Bengal Bean.*

A flattish Fruit of the Bigness of a small Fig, hollowed in the Middle, and of an irregular Shape, hard, tough and blackish within, of little Smell, but of an austere, styptick Taste: We have it from the *East*, 'tis the Fruit of one of the Myrobalans, viated by the Puncture of an Insect, and reduced to a Kind of Gall. It is found sometimes among the *Citrine* Myrobalans.

It is a very powerful Astringent, the Dose in Powder is eight or ten Grains. It stops Fluxes of the Belly with bloody Stools, and Hæmorrhages.

FABA SANCTI IGNATII. *Saint Ignatius's Bean.*

A small Fruit or Seed of a Fruit, rounded, flattish, and of a rough, irregular Surface, brown, tough and without Smell, but horribly bitter to the Taste. We have it from the *Philippine* Islands. The Plant which produces it climbs, and bears a
large

large Fruit like a Gourd, in which are twenty or thirty of these Seeds among a pulpy Matter.

It is celebrated for the Cure of Quartan Agues : And for Diseases of the Head, but it is little used.

FÆNICULI SEMEN. *Fennel Seed.* Two Kinds of *Fennel Seed* are kept in the Shops, distinguished by the Names of the sweet and the common *Fennel Seeds*. The *sweet Fennel Seeds* are long, large, pale, deeply striated, and of a sweet Taste. The *common Fennel Seeds* are small, dark coloured, acrid, and of little Smell.

Both are carminative. The *sweet Fennel* the milder, but the *common* the more powerful. The latter is the Seed of the *common Fennel* of our Gardens, the other of a Plant very like it, but milder and sweeter.

FERRUM. *Iron.* A well known Metal. People pretend to have found pure *Iron* native, but it is not supported by Experience

perience. Its Ores are of a thousand Kinds, and Forms; and common every where; amongst others, the Loadstone, Bloodstone Emery, and Manganese are all Ores of Iron and all very rich. These are used in Medicine, and will be described under their Latin Names, *Magnes*, *Hæmatites*, *Smiris*, and *Magnesia*. The Metal itself is also used. 'Tis ordered in Filings, and should be fresh, clean, and unruined, unless ordered otherwise. Druggists too often keep under the Name of them, the Flakes which fly off *Iron* in hammering when hot; these are a *Crocus* of *Iron* and by no Means the same in Virtues with the fresh Filings. The Preparations of *Iron*, are very numerous and of frequent Use. *Salt of Iron* made by dissolving the Filings in diluted Oil of *Vitriol* and crystallizing, is excellent against Obstructions and destroys Worms. The Chemists often refine the common green *Copperas* and sell it for this Salt. The aperient *Crocus of Iron* made by exposing Filings of *Iron* to the Dew, and taking off the

the Rust, is excellent in Obstructions of the *Menses*, ten or fifteen Grains for a Dose. *Tincture of Iron* made from a Solution of the Filings in Spirit of Salt and Spirit of Wine, is of the same Virtues: As are also the *Flowers of Iron*, made from the Filings and *Sal Ammoniac* sublimed together; and the Tincture of them in Spirit of Wine, has also their Virtues. *Steel Wine* made from *Iron* Filings steeped in *Rbenish*, with the Addition of Spices has the same Virtues; and is also an excellent Stomachick. The astringent *Crocus of Iron*, made from the Rust of the Filings sprinkled with Vinegar, and burnt in a reverberatory Fire, is of a contrary Virtue, and stops Hæmorrhages.

FICUS. *The Fig.* The dried Fruit of the Fig-Tree in warmer Countries, a little pressed and fitted for Use.

'Tis a good Ingredient in pectoral Infusions.

FILICIS RADIX. *Fern Root.* A large long, thick Root of an irregular Figure, brought fresh to the Markets; light, brittle, brown without, white within; of a disagreeable Smell, and in Taste at first somewhat sweetish; afterwards austere and very disagreeable. It is the Root of the common Male *Fern*; not the large Kind on Commons, but that smaller one in Woods and Hedges.

'Tis excellent against Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and for the Rickets.

FLUOR. *Spar.* A Stone like Crystal, found in Sprigs and Columns, pellucid, naturally colourless, but not so bright as Crystal, and commonly rising in triangular Points, as Crystal does in hexangular Pyramids. 'Tis soft and burns to Lime, whereas Crystal runs to Glass in the Fire. It ferments with Acids, whereas Crystal is untouched by them. This is its great distinguishing Character. Besides its pure angular Form, it is found in Lumps and Masses
coarser

coarser and opaque, and is the Basis of most Stones.

It is famous in the old Books of Medicine, though often without being known. The Ostracites, the Entrochus, Asteria and other fossile Bodies, are celebrated as Dissolvers of the Stone in the Bladder, at least as Medicines for the Gravel; These are all the Remains of Animal Substances petrified, and the petrifying Matter is Spar. They are therefore *Spar* in so many Forms; and *Spar* is the Medicine. 'Tis best to take the pure Sprigs, and these finely powdered operate by Urine, a Scruple for a Dose.

FCENUGRÆCI SEMEN. *Fœnugreek Seed.* A small, tough, yellowish, wrinkled Seed, of a disagreeable Smell, imported from *Germany*. The Plant which produces it is a Kind of Trefoil, with large Pods. They cultivate it for the Seeds.

They are not used internally, but are excellent Emollients whether used in Fomen-

mentations, Cataplasms or Ointments. The Ointment of Marshmallows owes its Efficacy principally to this Ingredient.

FRAXINELLÆ RADIX. *White Dittany Root.* The cortical Part of a long, white Root with the woody Core taken out. It comes rolled up like Cinnamon. It is light, tough, and spongy, without Smell, but of a bitterish Taste.

We have it from *Germany*, and it is celebrated as a Cordial and Opener of Obstructions, but the present Practice little regards it. We have the Plant in our Gardens, it has Leaves like the Ash Tree, and Spikes of red Flowers.

FUMARIA. *Fumitory.* A wild Plant, with blueish green divided Leaves and little purple Flowers, brought entire to Market. 'Tis common in Gardens.

It has been celebrated in scorbutick and even scrophulous Cases: The Juice to be taken, but it is little used.

G.

G.

GAGATES. *Jet.* A foffile Substance of the bituminous Kind, light, black, firm, of a close Grain, and capable of a fine Polish. It has been fupposed to be black Amber, but erroneoufly, 'tis a diftinct Thing. Canel Coal is ufually fold in its Place, but 'tis unlike it. 'Tis harder, heavier, and lefs black than *Jet*.

Jet has been celebrated as an an Anti-Scorbutick, and in peftilential Fevers, but no Regard is now paid to it.

GALACTITES LAPIS. *The Milk-Stone.* A hard Earth diftinguifhed by this Name among the Ancients. 'Twas not unlike what we call the Soap Rock in *Cornwall*, or between that and the *French Chalk* or *Morochthus*. It is greyifh, and when ground down with Water, makes it milky, whence its Name. The Antients had it from *Agypt*. 'Tis found now in *France* and

Germany, and sometimes sent over among the *French Chalk*.

'Twas famous in Disorders of the Eyes ; and is prescribed inwardly by *Galen* as an Astringent. At present no Use is made of it in the Shops ; and 'tis understood only as a worse Kind of *French Chalk*.

GALANGÆ RADIX. *Galangal Root.*

Two Roots of this Name are kept, a larger little used, and a smaller, much and deservedly esteemed. Both Kinds are the Roots of the same Plant, which has grassy Leaves and white Flowers, and is common by Rivers in the *East*. The great *Galangal* is thicker than a Man's Thumb, and spongy. The small is hardly so thick as a little Finger, sound, hard, reddish, of an irregular Shape, and of a very acrid biting Taste.

It is an excellent Stomachick, and is good against Disorders of the Head. It is best given in Infusion, with Gentian and other Bitters,

GALEGA

GALEGA. *Goats Rue*. A Garden Plant brought entire to the Markets. 'Tis a Yard high, with winged Leaves and little blue and white Flowers in Spikes. It is a Native of the warmer Parts of *Europe*.

It has been celebrated for great Virtues against Fevers, but it is now scarce at all used.

GALLÆ. *Galls*. Excrescences of the Oak, very frequent in warmer Countries. They are caused by an Insect or Kind of Fly wounding the Tree to deposit its Egg, and the young one in Form of a Maggot is hatched in the Swelling, and lives in it. We have two Sorts of *Galls* in the Shops, The best are from *Aleppo*: They are roundish, very hard, and have rough Surfaces. The others are *European*. They are smooth, light, and less firm.

Galls are astringent, and they will cure Quartan Agues, half a Dram is a Dose; but they are more used by the Dyers than in Medicine. The rough *Aleppo* Gauls are best.

GALBANUM. *Galbanum.* A Gum Refin, foul, fatty, and of an offensive Smell. It is soft, and of a yellowish Colour, with a Tinge of brownish or reddish. We have some in loose Pieces or Drops, which is fine, and a little transparent. It is acrid and bitterish to the Taste. We have it from *Syria*, where they obtain it by wounding the Stalks or Roots of a great umbelliferous Plant like Lovage; 'tis full of a milky Juice which concretes into *Galbanum*.

It has great Virtue against nervous and hysterick Complaints. The Dose is six Grains in Pills. 'Tis also used externally in Plaisters.

GAMBOGIUM. *Gamboge.* A hardened Juice of the resinous Kind, hard, compact, of a bright yellow Colour, of little Smell, but of an acrid Taste. We have it from *China* and the *East-Indies*, where it is obtained by wounding a large Tree that bears Fruit of the Bigness of an Orange.

It

It is a very violent Purge, acting also by Vomit. We disuse these rough Medicines now, but those who made Use of them had evidently better Success in the Management of obstinate Complaints.

GENTIANÆ RADIX. *Gentian Root.*
A long, thick Root of a yellowish brown Colour, with little Smell, but very bitter to the Taste, We have it from *Germany*, where they dry some in the open Air and some in Ovens. The latter Kind is worst, 'tis too dry, brittle, and often burnt. The Plant which produces it is common in our Gardens, and has large broad Leaves and little blue Flowers.

It is an excellent Stomachick, with Orange Peel and a little Galangal it makes an excellent bitter Infusion in Wine or Water.

GENISTA. *Broom.* A common wild Shrub with long, green Twigs, little Leaves, and large yellow Flowers. The fresh Boughs burnt to Ashes are used. From these Ashes

are made a Lye which contains their lixivial Salt, and this besides the common Virtues of other Salts of that Kind, if the Ashes have not been too much burnt, has the diuretick Virtue of the Plant. 'Tis good in Dropsies.

GERANIUM. *Crane's Bill.* A wild Plant brought entire to Market. We have many Species of it, but that for Medicine is the Herb *Robert*. It grows under Hedges and turns quite red in Autumn, and it has a very strong Smell.

It is an excellent Astringent. The whole Herb dried and powdered will do great Service in Hæmorrhages. It deserves to be more regarded than it is in the present Practice.

GINSENG. *Ginseng Root.* A Root of late very famous, and sold at a great Price. We have it from *China*. 'Tis oblong, as thick as one's little Finger, of a whitish Colour, and when fresh, has a pleasant, aromatick

tick Smell. Its Taste is bitterish and warm, with somewhat of a spicy Flavour.

It is famous in the *East* as a Stomachick, Restorative and Cordial. They extol it also as a Provocative to venereal Desires, and under that Character it was first brought to us; but that is imaginary: And in its other Virtues it does not deserve the high Encomiums that have been bestowed on it.

There is another Root much of the same Kind called *Ninzin*, this is by too many confounded with the *Ginseng*, but it is the Root of a distinct Plant: It will be described in its Place.

The *Ginseng* Plant is a Foot high, and has few Leaves: The Flowers stand in a Kind of Umbell, and they are succeeded by Berries. It grows in *North America* as well as the *East*, but the Root sent from that Quarter has not the Fragrance or Virtues of the *Eastern* Kind.

GLOSSOPETRA. *Tooth-Stone*. A stony Substance an Inch long, triangular and of

a polished Surface, brown or blackish. It is the Tooth of a Shark which has been buried in the Earth and petrified. The Size varies greatly as well as the Shape, but Comparison with the Teeth in a Shark's Head, shews what they are. Little ones brought from the Isle of *Malta* have been called *Serpents Tongues*.

It has been supposed of great Virtues against Fevers, Poisons and the Tooth-Ach, but is now disregarded.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX. *Liquorice Root*. A very long and tough Root, kept fresh by the Druggists. It is brown on the Outside, yellow within, and of a sweet Taste. 'Tis the Root of a Plant cultivated for it in *England* and *Germany*, with winged Leaves, Flowers like the Vetch, and rough Heads. 'Tis kept also dry, but has less Virtue. And a black inspissated Juice of it is familiar to every Body.

It is excellent against Coughs, and all Disorders of the Lungs, taken in any Manner.

GRA-

GRANA TIGLIA. *Molucca Grains.*

A dry Fruit of the Bigness of a Kidney Bean brought from the *Molucca* Islands. It is rounded on one Side, flat on the other, and has four Ridges running along it. The outer Skin is spotted and clouded, and the Kernel is large and white. It is the Fruit of a Kind of *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*.

They are a very violent Purge, operating also by Vomit. under proper Management they have done great Service in Dropsies, but they are of the Number of rough Medicines now quite disused.

GRAMINIS RADIX. *Grass-Root.* A long, white, slender Root brought fresh to the Markets. It is the Root of the common *Dogs Grass*, or *Couch-Grass*, so troublesome to the Gardeners and Farmers. It is a good Diuretick; it is best given in Decoction with Marshmallow Roots, whose mucilaginous Parts take off the Acrimony there is in the other, and increase the Virtues.

GRA-

GRANATI CORTEX. *Pomegranate Rind.* The Rind of the ripe Pomegranate Fruit dried. The Flowers of the wild Pomegranate has been described under the Name *Balaustie*, this Rind or Shell of the Fruit of the common Kind has the same Virtue as an Astringent, and is good in Hæmorrhages and in Diarrhœas. 'Tis commonly given in Decoction, but it will take more Effect in Powder.

GRANATUS. *The Garnet.* A Stone well known among the Jewellers, and common in Rings. It is red, hard, and transparent; and the finer Kinds, for there are several Sorts, are very beautiful.

It has been celebrated for many Virtues, as a Cordial, and against malignant Fevers: It has also been mentioned by some as an Astringent. Others have condemned it as a Poison. The Stones our Druggists ofteneft keep under the Name of *Garnets*, are of the Bigness of a Pea, of an octahædral Figure, and of a dirty Purple. These are not properly

perly *Garnets*, but a peculiar Ore of Tin found in *Germany*; these are poisonous for they contain Arsenic. But the Virtues of the right Kind are not worth regarding, nor are they now regarded.

GRATIOLA. *Hedge Hyssop*. A little Plant wild in some Parts of *England*, by Ditch Sides but not common; with oblong, broad Leaves two at a Joint, and yellow Flowers. The whole Herb is sometimes brought to the Markets. It is a very violent Vomit and Purge. Quartan Agues have been cured by it, and many obstinate chronick Disorders; but at present it is disregarded.

GUAIACI GUMMI. *Gum Guaiacum*. A hard, dry, brittle Resin, of a dusky Olive Colour, very improperly called a Gum. It is obtained from the *Guaiacum* Tree, which is common in *America*, and has winged Leaves and blue Flowers. The Smell of this

this Refin is not much, but its Taste is very acrid and pungent.

It is excellent in Rheumatifms, and may be given in Powder or Tincture. The *Balsam Polychrestum* of the Shops, is a very strong Tincture of it.

GUAIACI LIGNUM. *Guaiacum Wood.*
The Wood of the Tree which produces the Refin just named : It is known among the Turners by the Name of *Lignum Vitæ*. The Heart is greenish and the outer Part whitish. It is of a fragrant, resinous Smell when fresh cut, and of an acrid Taste.

It is excellent in many chronick Disorders ; it is attenuant and aperient ; it works by Sweat and Urine ; and is good in Rheumatifms and in Venereal Disorders. 'Tis best given in Decoction.

GUMMI ARABICUM. *Gum Arabick.* A whitish, transparent and fine Gum, brought in large, irregular, but often roundish or oval Lumps, from *Ægypt* and the *East*, where

it is obtained from a beautiful Species of *Acacia* or *Ægyptian* Thorn, the same that affords the *Acacia Juice* already described.

The *Gum Arabick* ouzes out of this Tree, as the Plumb and Cherry-Tree Gums do in our Gardens, and is of the same Nature with them, only finer.

It is most commonly given dissolved in Decoctions, and is excellent against Coughs, and in Stranguries, and in Spittings of Blood. Nothing more powerfully blunts acrid Humours.

GUMMI LACCA. *Gum Lac.* A Substance very improperly called a Gum; it is more of the resinous Kind, but is in some Degree, a singular Production; for it is not to be dissolved either in Spirit, which is the Solvent of Resins, nor in Water, which dissolves Gums. We have it in three Forms, and each under its separate Name: These are *Seed-Lac*, *Stick-Lac* and *Shell-Lac*. The second is its original Form. *Stick-Lac* is a brown, irregular, resinous, brittle Matter, formed

formed of little Granicles collected about Pieces of Sticks. It has little Smell, but is of an astringent Taste. *Seed-Lac* is composed of little Grains, and is no other than the *Stick-Lac* with its Parts disunited, for of these Grains that was composed. *Shell-Lac* is in thin Cakes, hard, transparent and purplish. It is made by boiling the former Kind.

Lac is found upon the Branches of a Kind of *Jujube* Tree, but not on these only, but on other Shrubs, and even on dry Sticks, and on Reeds. *Herman* affirms he collected *Lac* from Incisions himself made in the *Jujube* Tree. Others say it is a Kind of Wax made by a small Fly, to make a Lodgment for its Young, as Bees Wax by the Bees; nor is this Point yet determined.

Lac is aperient and attenuant, it works by Urine, and is excellent in Obstructions of the *Viscera*. *Seed-Lac* should be used, and it is best given in Tincture, though it requires much Art to extract a good one.

GUMMI TRAGACANTHA. A tough Gum, in long, irregular, slender, twisted Pieces of a whitish Colour, without Smell, and with very little Taste, but that little, disagreeable. It is obtained from a Shrub of the same Name, a Yard high, with a white Bark, and little white winged Leaves, and white Flowers. It is armed with sharp Prickles, and is a Native of the warmer Parts of *Europe*, and is not uncommon in our Gardens.

The Gum is excellent in Coughs arising from tickling Humours; also in Stranguries and Dysenteries. It is best given in Powder, for in Solution it spreads into a vast Quantity of ill-tasted Mucilage.

GYPSUM. *Plaster-Stone.* A Stone dug for the Service of Artificers in *France* and *England*: That of *Montmortre* in *France* is the finest. It is white, soft, glittering, and very much resembles fine Sugar.

It has been greatly recommended as an Astringent, but it is not now at all used in Medicine.

Medicine. The Druggists often burn it to Powder, or buy it ready burnt, and sell it under the Name of burnt *Talc*, for cleaning Silver Lace. This is a very innocent Fraud.

H.

HÆMATITES LAPIS. *Blood-stone.*

A reddish Mineral, very heavy, not properly a Stone, but an Ore of Iron, and a very rich one. It is either in flatish Cakes, with the Surface raised in round Knobs, or in irregular Pieces, longish and striated. The Ancients distinguished these two Kinds, calling the first *Hæmatites*, and the other *Schistus*; but they are both the same; they are only Parts of thicker or thinner Lumps. We have the finest in the World in our own Iron Mines.

It is a good Astringent. Fifteen Grains for a Dose. Sir *Hans Sloane* has of late Time made it famous also for Disorders of the Eyes.

HÆDRA-

HEDRATERISTRIS. *Ground Ivy.*

A little creeping Plant with square Stalks roundish indented Leaves, and blue Flowers. It is brought entire to the Markets; and is used in Infusion in the Manner of Tea, or in the Juice, or dried and powdered.

It is celebrated for Diseases of the Lungs, and the best way of giving it is in a Conserve made of the young Tops.

HELLEBORI ALBI RADIX. *White Hellebore Root.* A Fibrous Root, whitish, and consisting of a Button or Head, to which the Fibres grow, and which is oval or roundish; and of those Fibres which are thick and tough. It has not much Smell; but the Taste is acrid and bitterish, and in the highest Degree nauseous. The Plant which produces it is Native of some Parts of *Europe*: We have it in Gardens; the Leaves are ribbed like those of Plantain; the Flowers small and greenish.

The Root is used in Powder. Given in a few Grains it is a very rough Vomit; snuffed

snuffed up the Nose it acts as a very powerful Sternutatory; and mixed with Lard it is used as an Ointment against the Itch. Indeed it is too harsh for internal use.

HELLEBORI NIGRI RADIX. *Black Hellebore Root.* A Root composed of a small Button or Head, and a vast many very long Fibres; the Head is of a deep brown; the Fibres are black, and considerably thick: The Smell is somewhat pungent when fresh broken; the Taste is acrid and extremely nauseous. It is the Root of a low Plant, with divided Leaves, and Flowers like a Rose; a Native of some Parts of *Europe*, and for the singularity of its flowering in the depth of Winter, kept in our Gardens. The Root is imported; but too frequently it is mixed with the Root of an *English* wild *Black Hellebore* with green Flowers. This Root much resembles the other; but it is rougher in its Operations; and therefore very improperly mixed with it; and much
more

more improperly, as it is sometimes the Case, sold for it.

It is an excellent Medicine in maniac and nervous Cases; as also in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*. In Powder it Purges briskly. In Tincture it acts as an Alterative; and is excellent to promote the *Menses*; and in all hysterick Complaints.

HEPATICA. *Green Liverwort*. A leafy Plant frequent in damp Places, spreading over the Surface of the Ground, and taking root on the under Part. In *May* there grow from these leafy Substances, small Stalks, each bearing a Head, which when ripe divides into five Parts. The Plant is brought fresh to Market, and has a pleasant Smell, but bitter Taste.

It has been celebrated against Disorders of the Liver; but it is not now used.

HERMODACTYLI RADIX. *Hermodactyl Root*. A whitish Root of a singular Figure, resembling a Heart at Cards. It is

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is elevated on one Side, and flat on the other, and seems as if it had been split. It has little Smell, and not much Taste. 'Tis naturally brittle and white, and mealy within; but 'tis apt to be worm-eaten, and is then uselefs. We have it from *Ægypt*, and it is the Root of a Kind of *Colchicum* or Meadow Saffron.

The *Hermodyl* is a Purge, but it is neither a brisk nor an easy one, so that at this Time it is very much disused.

HIBERNICUS LAPIS. *Irish Slate.*

A Mineral of the Slate Kind but softer and less regularly put together than the common Slate. It is frequent in many Parts of *England* as well as *Ireland*, and is a Kind of Ore of Alum, containing also a Quantity of Vitriol. These Salts are found in it in various Quantities and Proportions, so that it is an uncertain Medicine, but from the known Quantities of both, its Virtues as an Astringent, are easily accounted for. It is given
against

against Hæmorrhages, half a Dram for a Dose in Powder.

HIPPOCAMPUS. *The little Sea-Horse.*
A small Sea-Fish that is kept dry by the Druggists. 'Tis of the *Acus* or Needle-fish Kind, but there is something remarkable in the Figure of the Head and Neck.

It has been celebrated as a Remedy against Poisons; but is kept only as a Curiosity.

HORDEUM. *Barley.* Two Kinds of *Barley* are kept by the Druggists, distinguished by the Names of *Hordeum Gallicum*, and *Hordeum Perlatum*, *French* and *Pearl Barley*. The first called after the Country where it is most manufactured; the other from its Shape and Colour resembling a Pearl. Both are the Grain of the common *Barley* of our Fields, cleansed more or less perfectly of its Husk. The *Pearl Barley* is the most perfectly cleansed, but the *French Barley* has most Virtue; for the Husk has some.

H

It

It is excellent in Decoction to obtund the Acrimony of Humours. Emulsions are made with this Decoction, and it is an Ingredient in pectoral Infusions.

HORMINUM. *Clary.* A Plant brought entire to the Markets; not a Native of *England*, but frequent in our Gardens; with square Stalks, large Leaves, and open blue Flowers.

It has been celebrated as a Cordial and Sudorifick. 'Tis good in hysteric Complaints, and is best given either in Infusion of the fresh Plant, or in Conserve made from the Tops.

HYACINTHUS. *Jacynth.* A Stone well known to the Jewellers, and in the Writings of the old Authors, celebrated for its Virtues as a Medicine. We see it sometimes in Rings. Its Colour is red with a Tincture of yellow or orange. It is clear, transparent and bright. 'Tis sometimes found

found in little rough Pieces; sometimes in Columns like Cryſtal. What we generally ſee at the Druggiſts under the Name of *Hyacinths*, are ſmall Garnets, and what they ſell for Garnets, are Grains of Tin Ore, as has been mentioned already.

It has been accounted a Cordial and Aſtringent, but 'tis not now regarded.

HYOSCIAMI SEMEN. *Henbane Seed.*

The Druggiſts are expected to keep under this Name, a ſmall, whitish Seed of the Bignefs of Poppy Seed, collected from a Garden Plant called *White Henbane*: but they generally have the Seeds of the common wild *black Henbane*, under the Character of the others. Theſe are greyish, of a rough Surface, and ſmall. Their Smell is heavy and diſagreeable; their Taſte bitteriſh and ſomewhat acrid.

The *white Henbane Seeds* are ſuppoſed to have a ſtrong Opiate Virtue: The *black* are accounted poiſonous: but they are not uſed.

HYPOCISTIDIS SUCCUS. *Hypocist Juice.* An inspissated Juice much resembling what is called *Spanish Liquorice*, but in smaller Masses; and more brittle: It has scarce any Smell, and is of an austere, astringent Taste. We have it from the *Levant*, where it is made by evaporating a strong Decoction of a small Plant called *Hypocistus*, which grows from the Roots of the Shrub *Cystus*, as our Broom-Rape does from those of Broom. The Plant is small but its Flowers and Fruit or Seed Vessels are both very large.

The *Hypocistis* Juice is a powerful Astringent, but it is not so much used as it deserves.

HYSSOPUS. *Hyssop.* A common Garden Herb with narrow Leaves and Spikes of blue Flowers; 'tis brought entire to the Markets, and is used fresh or dried.

It is good against Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and in Disorders of the Lungs. It is

is given in Infusion, but a Conserve made from the fresh Tops has much more Virtue.

HYPERICI FLORES. *Flowers of St. John's Wort.* Small yellow Flowers brought fresh to the Markets, usually with the Tops of the Plant with them. They are full of small Threads, and when wetted and rubbed upon the Hand, they stain it, not yellow, but purple. The Plant which produces them is common, wild.

They are esteemed vulnerary, but are little used.

J.

JALAPII RADIX. *Jalap-Root.* A Root of an irregular, oblong or tuberous Shape, which we commonly receive in Slices dried, from the *West-Indies*. 'Tis blackish and rough on the Outside; and whitish or pale within. It has not much Smell, but the Taste is acrid and disagreeable. It is the Root of a Plant of the *Bindweed* Kind, frequent in *New Spain*.

It is one of the best Purges in all the *Materia Medica*, and it is best given in Powder, a Scruple or half a Dram for a Dose with a little Ginger.

JASPIS. *The Jasper*. A beautiful, hard, green Stone brought from the *East-Indies*, but more used in Ornaments than in Medicine. It is sometimes purely green: Sometimes veined, spotted or clouded with yellow, red or white.

It has been esteemed a Cordial and Astringent.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. *Isinglass*. A Kind of Glue of a white Colour and firm Substance, imported from the Northern Parts of *Europe*, where it is made from the Fins and Intestines of a large Fish of the Sturgeon Kind, boiled down in Water.

It is an excellent Agglutinant and Strengtheners; 'Tis good in Stranguries and Bleedings; and is best taken boiled into a Jelly, and in the Manner of Hartshorn Jellies.

The

The Wine Coopers use a great deal of it in fining their Wines, and it is excellent for that Purpose, and perfectly innocent; a Character that does not belong to all they use.

IMPERATORIÆ RADIX. *Masterwort Root.* A brown Root composed of a thick Head and a Quantity of large Fibres, brought fresh to our Markets. It is the Root of an umbelliferous Plant, Native of some Parts of *Europe*, but kept in our Gardens. The Smell is strong, and not disagreeable; the Taste warm and bitterish.

It is celebrated for many Virtues, particularly against putrid and pestilential Fevers, but there is not so much Regard shewn it at present as it seems to deserve.

IPECACUANHA. *Indian Root.* Two Kinds of *Ipecacuanha* are imported, a brown and a grey; but as the grey is the Kind that ought to be used, 'tis Pity the other is brought over. Both are from the *Spanish West-Indies*. The grey or right *Ipecacuanha*

is long, slender, twisted and annulated; greyish on the Surface, and paler within; the Brown is smaller; it is of a deep brown on the Surface, and white within. The grey has not much Smell, this has less; the Taste of both is disagreeable. The Plant to which we owe the one, affords also the other: the only Difference is, that the brown is starved, the grey grows in a rich Soil. The Plant is ten Inches high, and has a few Leaves at the Top only, the Flowers are white, and are succeeded by Berries.

The Root is the best Emetick we know, and is almost the only Medicine used at this Time for that Purpose. It has also a great Astringency, and taken for a Length of Time in small Doses, cures Dysenteries.

IRIDIS FLORENTINÆ RADIX.

Orrice Root. A white Root of an irregular Figure, oblong, twisted, and tuberous; of a fragrant Smell, and acrid but pleasant Taste. We have it from *Italy*. It is the Root of the common *Flower de Luce* of our Gardens,

Gardens, but in *Italy* that Plant bears white Flowers as it does blue with us. They slip off the Rind of the Bark before they dry the Root, so that we have only the pure inner Part.

It is a good Pectoral, cutting tough Phlegm, ten Grains for a Dose. The Juice of the fresh Roots of our own blue *Flower de Luce*, operates strongly by Vomit and Stool, and is good in Dropsies, but it is apt to be too violent.

JUJUBÆ. *Jujubes.* A Fruit brought from the warmer Parts of *Europe*, of the Bigness of an Olive; reddish, clammy, and having a large Stone in the Middle. It is the Fruit of the *Jujube* Tree which we have in some Gardens, with beautiful pinnated Leaves.

The Fruit was once esteemed for Disorders of the Lungs, and against Obstructions of Urine, but it is now out of Use.

JUDAICUS LAPIS. *The Jews Stone.*

A small Stone of a regular Figure. It is of the Shape and Bigness of an Olive; beautifully ridged along the Surface; and has at one End the Rudiments of a Stalk. Its Colour is brownish, but in some Lights, glossy. When broken it always flies to Pieces slanting, and leaves on each Side a smooth, shining Surface. From its Shape it has been called a petrified Olive. We have them from Mount *Carmel*, and other Parts of the *East*, but they are found also in *England*. They are the petrified Spines of a peculiar Kind of Sea *Echinus* or Hedge-Hog Shell. They are formed of Spar, and therefore have the Virtues of Spar in Medicine, that is, they are diuretick. The Dose is half a Dram.

JUNIPERI BACCÆ. *Juniper Berries.*

A small Berry not bigger than a large Pea, of a roundish Shape, but wrinkled on the Surface, and covered with a blueish Dust. They are the Fruit of the common *Juniper*,

a little ever-green, prickly Shrub, on our Heaths, but they are imported from warmer Countries, where it grows to a Tree, and the Berries ripen better.

They are celebrated for great Virtues against pestilential Diseases: but they are most used as Carminatives, and are excellent.

K.

KERMES. *The Kermes.* A little round Substance of the Shape and Bigness of a Juniper Berry, of a brownish red Colour on the Surface, but covered with a fine Powder of mixed silvery and purple Hue. When broke it is found to contain a Multitude of little Granicles, which are soft, and when bruised, yield a deep scarlet Juice. The Smell is pleasant, and the Taste agreeable, cordial, but a little bitterish. It is a dried Insect that feeds upon the Ilex or Holm Oak, and it is so unlike any Animal, that it has been supposed a Kind of Excrecence of that Shrub.

It

It is a very fine Cordial ; good in Disorders of Lying-in Women ; and is sub-astringent.

Besides the Creature itself, they bring over the Juice expressed from them on the Spot, and preserved with a little Sugar. This is called *Kermes Juice*.

L.

LABDANUM. *Ladanum*. A soft, blackish, resinous Substance, brought from the *Levant* in Cakes or Rolls of an aromatick Smell, and acrid, bitterish Taste. It is collected from the Leaves of the Shrub *Cistus*, called *Cistus Labdanifera*. They draw a Parcel of Leather Thongs over the Leaves of this Shrub in the Heat of the Day, and a resinous Matter exsuded from them, is collected on them, and afterwards wiped off.

It is balsamick and astringent ; and is less regarded than it deserves. 'Tis excellent in Disorders of the Lungs, and has done great Service in Dysenteries, where almost all other Things have failed.

L A.

LAMII ALBI FLORES. *Archangel Flowers.* Small white Flowers brought fresh to Market. They are the Flowers of the common dead Nettle of our Hedges.

They are agglutinant, and sub-astringent; they are good in Coughs, and in the *Fluor Albus*. The best Way of giving them is in Conserve. The Flowers of the red dead Nettle have the same Virtues but in a less Degree.

LAPATHI RADIX. *Sharp pointed Dock Root.* A long, tough Root, brown on the Outside, yellow within; of little Smell, and of an austere Taste. It is brought fresh to the Markets, and is the Root of the common Dock which has sharp pointed Leaves.

It is good in Decoctions against all Obstructions of the *Viscera*, it acts as an Attenuant, but with an after Astringency. It is principally used outwardly in Ointments against the Itch and other cutaneous Foulnesses.

LAPIS

LAPIS LAZULI. *Azure Stone.* A beautiful Stone well known in Toys. It is blue with Veins of white, and sometimes of a Gold Colour : Sometimes the Gold-like Matter is disposed in small Spots or Stars and then it was called the Sapphire. It is found in the *East*, and in many other Places, but the *Eastern* is the finest. 'Tis properly an Ore of Copper, a crystalline Matter tinged blue by that Metal, with Veins of a white Crystal, and of a yellow Mundick.

It is a violent Emetick and Purgative, this is owing to the coppery Particles. It was recommended against Disorders of the Head, and as a Cordial and Sub-Astringent, in small Quantities. It became on this Account an Ingredient in several Compositions, but it is not now used.

LAVENDULÆ FLORES. *Lavender Flowers.* The Flowers of the common Lavender of our Gardens, not picked from the Husks, but stripped from the Stalks with them, are sold fresh at the Markets,
and

and kept dried by the Druggists under this Name.

They are cordial and cephalick in a high Degree, and are Ingredients in many Compositions.

LAUREOLÆ CORTEX. *Bark of Spurge Laurel.* The Bark of the Root and of the Stem of the common *Spurge Laurel*, which is a Shrub of a Yard high, with Leaves growing principally at the Tops of the Branches, and resembling those of Laurel, but longer and narrower; is brought fresh to Market; and should be kept dried by the Druggists. It is brown, smooth and greenish within.

Fresh it is a violent Vomit and Purge; dried it operates strongly, but less roughly. We disregard these harsh Medicines, but the present Practice is too polite, there are Diseases that require them, and People die they would save. This will cure Dropsies.

LAURI

LAURI BACCÆ. *Bay Berries.* Large roundish, light Berries, kept dry by the Druggists. They are the Fruit of the common Bay-Tree of our Gardens, imported from warmer Countries, where they are produced in larger Quantities, and ripen better.

They are powerfully carminative, but unpleasant; so that they are mostly used in Glysters, or externally.

LEMNIA TERRA. *Lemnian Earth.* Three Kinds of *Lemnian Earth* have been used to be kept in the Shops, a red, a yellow and a white; and a fourth is of late introduced, which worthily supercedes the Use of them all. They have been used to be imported sealed, but the Impositions and Sophistications in them, made it impossible to place any Dependance on them. This last Kind comes over rough in its natural State, in little Lumps; it is of a brownish Yellow, and very fine.

It is an excellent Astringent, better than any of the Boles.

LENTISCI LIGNUM. *Lentisk Wood.*

A firm, knotty Wood, brought rough with the Bark on, in Pieces a Foot or two long, and as thick as a Child's Arm. The Bark is brown, the Wood whitish, and of a resinous Smell and Taste.

It is recommended, and with Reason, as a Balsamick and Astringent, but is little used.

LICHEN TERRESTRIS CIRCE-REUS. *Grey Ground Liver-wort.* A little wild Plant, consisting only of irregular Leaves, or a leafy Substance; thin, and of a greyish Colour, frequent in Woods and and Hedges. It bears no Stalks or Flowers, but the Edges of the Leaves have red Protuberances on them, which are supposed to contain the Fructifications. The whole Plant is brought fresh to Market.

It

It is made famous by Dr. *Mead's* Recommendation against the Bite of a mad Dog.

LILLII ALBI RADIX. *White Lilly Root.* A large roundish Root, flat at the Bottom, smallest at the Top, and composed of small thin Scales; white, insipid, heavy, and full of a mucous Juice. It is the Root of the white Lilly of our Gardens, and is to be used fresh.

* 'Tis used externally only, in hard Swellings and other Cases where Suppuration is required.

LILLII CONVALLII FLORES. *Lilly of the Valley Flowers.* Little hollow, whitish Flowers of a very sweet Smell, usually brought to Market on the Stalks, on which they grow in a single Row hanging on one Side. The Plant which produces them is the *Lilly of the Valley*, frequent in our Woods and Gardens, it is a little Herb with broad Leaves, and Stalks eight Inches high,

high, on which after these Flowers, come Berries.

The Flowers are esteemed Cephalick, but they are little used.

LIMONIUM. *The Lemon.* The Fruit of a Tree frequent in the warm Parts of *Europe*, and in our Green-Houses: and sufficiently known.

The Juice and the outer Rind of the *Lemon* are used: Of the Juice is made a Syrup, and it dissolves Salt of Wormwood in the common saline Draughts. The Peel is used fresh and dried, and is cordial, stomachick, and carminative. From *Lemon* Peel and Nutmeg distilled with good Spirit, is made the *English* Citron Water.

LINI SEMEN. *Linseed.* A small, brown, glossy, oval Seed, of little Smell, and scarce any Taste, but mucilaginous in the Mouth, kept by the Druggists. It is the Seed of the common Flax, cultivated for its Stalk for Linnen.

It

It is good against Stranguries, and in Disorders of the Breast, taken as Tea. Externally it is emollient, and the Oil drawn from it is also famous in Disorders of the Lungs.

LINUM CATHARTICUM. *Purging Flax.* A small Herb common in Pastures, with little white Flowers, and large Seed-Vessels. It is brought entire to Market, and is used fresh or dried.

It is a very strong Purge, and works sometimes also by Vomit. But 'tis good in Rheumatisms and many other chronic Disorders. 'Tis not so much used as it deserves.

LIQUIDAMBAR. *Liquidambar.* A soft Resin of a brownish red Colour, of fragrant Smell and aromatick Taste, brought from the *Spanish West-Indies*, but less regarded than it deserves. It is obtained by wounding the Trunk of a large Tree which we have of late in our Gardens, and call the *Liquidambar* Tree.

It

It is detergent and balsamick ; it operates by Urine, and promotes the *Menses*, but it is seldom heard of.

LITHARGYRUS. *Litharge.* A Recrement of Lead produced in those Furnaces where Lead is used to separate Silver from Copper, or for the purifying of Copper from certain other Foulnesses. Two Kinds are kept by Druggists, distinguished according to the Colour, which is redder, yellower, or paler, according to the Degree of Fire and other Accidents, under the Names of *Litharge of Gold*, and *Litharge of Silver*. They have been hence supposed to be collected from Furnaces where those Metals have been refined. *Litharge* is indeed made in those, but it is usually run into Lead again. What we have is from *Denmark*, *Norway* or other Parts of *Europe*, and is from the Copper Furnaces, and is only Scoriae of Lead with a little Copper.

It

It is used in Ointments and Plaisters, being soluble in Oil. The common or *Diachylon* Plaister is made of it.

LITHOSPERMI SEMEN. *Gromwell Seed.* A small, oval, white, pearly Seed; hard, glossy, of very little Smell or Taste. It is the Seed of the common *Gromwell*, a rough Plant frequent by our Way-Sides.

It is celebrated as a Diuretick, and as good against the Gravel, but it is little used.

LUDUS HELMONTII. *The waxen Vein.* A stony Substance seeming an indurated Clay, common in our Pits, and distinguished by the Cracks which are very frequent in it, and are filled up with a yellow Spar. 'Tis supposed excellent against the Gravel. *Paracelsus* prescribed the cubic *Pyritæ* which are like Dice, for this Purpose, and called them from their Shape, *Ludi.* *Helmont* mistaking him, supposed this Stone, which is frequently divided into Squares by these Cracks, to be the Substance,

stance, and gave it with Success. The Spar filling up the Cracks is only to be used, and this will act as Spar in any other Form, operating by Urine.

M.

MACIS. *Mace.* A Spice kept by the Grocer rather than the Druggist. It is in thin Flakes, tender, fatty, yellowish, and of a most fragrant Scent and aromatick Taste. It is the Covering of the Shell in which the Nutmeg is contained; that being the Kernel of a Fruit like a Peach, the woolly Substance of which is extended over the Mace. The *Mace* which is red at first, becomes yellowish in drying.

It is an excellent Cordial, Restorative and Stomachick, An Oil is drawn from it by Expression, which is fragrant, and much used externally, but the expressed Oil of Nutmegs is usually sold in its Place.

MAGNES. *The Loadstone.* A rough hard, heavy Stone, properly an Ore of Iron,
distin-

distinguished from all others by its Quality of attracting Iron.

It is recommended by the Ancients as a Purge, but it is not now used ; and from its Nature, one would suppose it should rather be an Astringent.

MAGNESIA. *Manganese.* An Ore of Iron, heavy, brittle, and appearing in various Forms, as more or less pure ; but in its finest State resembling Native Antimony of the finest Kind. It is of a bright Iron Grey with a Tinge of reddish, and is irregularly striated.

It is recommended as an Astringent, after Calcination. It becomes in this State a Kind of *Crocus Martis*, but it is better to use the astringent Crocus of Iron for that Purpose. A great deal is employed in the Glass Trade, but they use the less pure Kinds.

MAJORANA. *Sweet Marjoram.* A Garden Plant remarkable for its Fragrance.
'Tis

'Tis brought entire to Market, and is celebrated as a Cordial and Cephalick, but 'tis little used.

MALABATHRUM. *Indian Leaf.* A large, dry Leaf, brought from the *East*, and kept by the Druggists. It is oblong, broad, and rib'd in the Manner of Plantain, of a dusky Green or brownish Colour, very fragrant, and of an aromatick but bitterish Taste. It is the Leaf of a large Tree in the *East*.

It has been celebrated as a Cordial, Cephalick and Stomachick, but it is now little used.

MALACHITES. *The Malachite.* A Kind of Jasper of a deep Green; sometimes pure; sometimes spotted or clouded with white or with black. It is very hard, but less transparent than the other Jaspers. The Ancients who celebrated it highly for its Virtues, had it from *Arabia*; we have it from the *East* and *West-Indies*, but the first is best.

It purges in a Dose of eight Grains which which is owing to the Copper by which it is tinged ; but it is not now used.

MALVA. *The Mallow.* One of the commonest of our wild Plants, but of great Virtue. The tall *Mallow* with red Flowers is well enough known, but there is a lesser Kind, which spreads itself upon the Ground and has white Flowers, that has more Virtue.

The Root is the best Part ; it operates powerfully by Urine, and is best given in Decoction. This little white flowered *Mallow* has the Virtue of the *Marshmallow* but in a greater Degree.

MANATI LAPIS. *Sea-Cow Stone.* An oblong, small, white Bone, of no Taste or Smell ; harder than Bones in general, and therefore called a Stone. It is the *Os Petrosum* of the Animal to which it belongs, the *Manati* or Sea-Cow, which is an unwieldy Creature, seeming to connect the Land and Water Animals. The pectoral Fins seem

Fee

Feet or Hands. The Tail is like that of a Whale; the Skin is hairy.

The Bone used to be worn about Childrens Necks to prevent Pain in cutting the Teeth, but the Anodyne Necklaces superseded it in that Use. It was also accounted a Diuretick, but it is not used now.

MANDRAGORA. *Mandrake*. A singular Plant, Native of warmer Climates, but kept in our Gardens; the Leaves of which are brought fresh to Market. The Root is long, and often divided towards the Bottom; but there is nothing in it of the human Figure. The Flowers and Leaves grow on short naked Stalks rising from the Root.

It was once used internally as an Anodyne, but at present the Leaves only are used in Cataplasms and Ointments.

MANNA. *Manna*. A vegetable Honey Juice, sweating from the Leaves and Bark of a Kind of Ash in *Italy*, and hard-

ening into a compact but brittle Substance, of a white or yellowish Colour, which is imported in various Degrees of Perfection; some in long Flakes; some in smaller Pieces; and some small and dirty. There are other Trees besides the Ash which yield *Manna*, but most is collected from that Tree.

It is a gentle and excellent Purge, inferior to none, and is singularly valuable in this, that it does not bind afterwards.

MARCASITA. *Marcasite*. The Druggists sometimes call Bismuth and sometimes Zink by this Name, but they are distinct Semi-Metals, which have their proper Denominations: The *Marcasite* properly so called, is different from both. It is what our Miners call Mundick, and is very nearly allied to the Pyrites; the principal Difference being that the Pyrites is usually in small Lumps more or less regular; the *Marcasite* always in irregular and larger, often in very beautiful Ones. It is yellow or white; heavy, bright and glittering; and has the Appearance

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ance of a Gold or Silver Ore. It is however composed of Sulphur and Vitriol, and rarely contains any Thing metallick, unless it be a little Iron or Copper.

Calcined it becomes a deep purple Powder, which is given as an Astringent with good Success. The Dose is twelve Grains.

MARGA. *Marle.* A loose, crumbly Earth of various Colours, red, white, yellow and the like, the Use of which in manuring Land is well known.

It has been recommended as an Astringent, but we have so many Earths of the Bole Kind which are better, that it is not now used.

MARGARITÆ. *Pearls.* A Sea Production sufficiently well known among the Jewellers. They are found in a great Variety of Shell-Fish, from the common Muscle to the true and proper Pearl-Shell, which is twice as big as an Oyfter. They are produced like Bezoars, and are a Disease to the
I 3 Animal.

Animal. They are of the same Nature with the Shell, and possess the same Virtues: no other, or any more. What the Druggists keep are small Pearls, or such as are of an ill Shape or Colour; the large and more beautiful being of too much Value.

Pearls have been famous as Cordials and Sudorificks, but they are now little regarded. The Pearl Cordials of the Apothecaries, were indeed commonly made of levigated Oyster-Shells.

MARRUBIUM. *Hear-Hound*. Two wild Plants are brought to Market under this Name, distinguished by the Terms white and black.

The white is esteemed an excellent Pectoral, and is much used: The other is good in hysteric Cases, but is much less regarded than it deserves.

MARUM. *Herb Mastick*. Two little Plants both Natives of warmer Climates, both kept in our Gardens and brought to
the

the Markets, are called by this Name. The one is called the *true Marum*; the other the *Mastick Marum* or *Herb Mastick*. The first is elsewhere preferred, but the last is the only one we use.

They have both a fragrant Smell and aromatick Taste, and are cordial and cephalick; they are good against Flatulencies, and in nervous Complaints, but they are rarely used.

MASTICK. *Mastick*. A whitish or yellowish dry Refin brought from the *Levant* in little Pieces or Drops of a fragrant but resinous Smell, and acrid, aromatick, agreeable Taste. It drops from the Trunk and Branches of the Lentisk Tree, the same the Wood of which has been described already.

It is detergent, astringent and balsamick. It is excellent in Consumptions; in Gleets; after Venereal Disorders; and in the Whites.

MATRICARIA. *Feverfew*. A wild Plant with jagged Leaves and little Flowers

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like Daifies, common in Hedges, and brought entire to Market.

It is celebrated against nervous and hysterick Disorders, but it is not much used at present.

MELANTERIA. *Melanteria.* A Drug famous among the old Writers, but now scarce known more than by Name in the Shops. It is like the Marcasite of a gold yellow, found in little Lumps, of a rough Surface and of a tabulated Structure: Sometimes also it is found in Form of a yellow Efflorescence on other Minerals. It is not inflammable, but calcines to a grey Powder. 'Twas anciently us'd as a Styptick externally: And after repeated Calcinations, internally.

MECHOACANÆ RADIX. *Mechoacan Root.* A great whitish Root which we receive cut into Slices and dried; of little Smell, but of an acrid Taste and very nauseous. It is the Root of a Kind of Bindweed of *New Spain.*

It

It is a Purge but not an agreeable one. It is recommended in Obstructions of the *Viscera*, but it is little used at present, though it deserves more Notice.

MEL. *Honey*. A sweet Juice of the Vegetable Kind in its Origin. The Bees collect it from the Bottoms of Flowers and lodge it in Cells for the Food of their Young.

The finest is *Virgin Honey*; the first Quantity made by a Swarm. This is whitish, fluid and fragrant. It will run from the Combs without pressing. It is of this Kind of *Honey* that the foreign Syrup of Capillaire is made, but it is more fragrant in those Countries, because collected by the Bees from aromatick Herbs. There is also a whitish, firm and almost solid *Honey* procured by pressing the Combs without heating them: And lastly, the brown or common *Honey* obtained by pressing the heated Combs, which is the worst of all.

Honey is pectoral, aperient, detergent and diuretick.

MELIA TERRA. *Melian Earth*. A white Marle has been used to be kept in the Shops under this Name, and celebrated as a Cordial and Astringent. Among the Ancients some seem to have described this Marle under the Name of *Melian Earth*, and others to have meant a harsh, gritty Substance like Rotten-Stone, only white. Both probably were imported from the Island whence they were named. The former was used in Medicine, the other by Artificers : But it was usually adulterated and is now disused.

MELILOTUS. *Melilot*. A wild Herb with trifoliate Leaves, usually worm-eaten, and Spikes of little yellow Flowers ; brought entire to Market.

It is celebrated for having been an Ingredient in a Plaister named from it, but it is now left out of that Composition, and is little heard of on any Occasion.

MELISSA.

MELISSA. *Baum.* A Garden Plant of a peculiar Fragrance while fresh, but losing that and with it its Virtue in drying.

It is esteemed a Cordial Stomachick and Cephalick. The best Way of taking it is in an Infusion of the young Tops in the Manner of Tea.

MELONIS SEMEN. *Melon Seed.* A white, smooth, flattish, oval Seed, containing in a tough Shell, a white, sweet Kernel of little Smell, but of a pleasant Taste.

It is cooling and diuretick ; 'tis used in Emulsions among the other cold Seeds, or with sweet Almonds. It is the Seed of the common Musk-Melon eaten at our Tables, cleansed and dried.

MENTHRASTUM. *Horfe-Mint.* A wild Herb having somewhat the Appearance of Mint. The Leaves are however of a whiter green, rougher and more indented ; and the Flowers are white. The whole Plant has a strong Smell and not very agreeable

greeable Taste. It is best dry.

It is celebrated against hysteric Complaints, and with Reason, for it is an excellent Medicine.

MENTHA. *Spear Mint.* A Garden Plant brought entire to Market. It has sharply indented Leaves and red Flowers, a pleasant Smell and aromack Taste. It is used entire, green or dried, and should be gathered just as it begins to flower.

It is an excellent Stomachick and Carminative, and is good in Disorders of the Head and Nerves; and it is an Ingredient in many Compositions. An Oil, a simple and a spirituous Water of it are kept in the Shops.

MENTHA PIPERATA. *Pepper Mint*
A Garden Plant, though wild also in a few Places, brought entire to Market and to be used fresh or dried. The Leaves are broader and shorter, and the Spikes of Flowers also thicker and shorter than in common
Mint,

Mint, otherwise they are like. The Smell is pungent, the Taste hot like Camphire.

It is an excellent Stomachick and Carmi-native. A Glafs of the distilled Water is often an immediate Remedy in the Cholick.

MERCURIALIS. *Herb-Mercury.* A wild Plant with dusty, unctuous Leaves, and inconsiderable yellowish green Flowers, brought entire to Market, and to be used fresh.

It is emollient; it may be eaten boiled as Spinach; and it is used in Decoctions for Glysters,

MEI RADIX. *Spignell-Root.* An oblong, brown Root, small, usually branched, and distinguished by a Tuft of hairy or fibrous Matter at the Top like Spikenard. It is of an aromattick Smell, and sharp Taste, but bitterish. It is the Root of an umbelliferous Plant wild in some Places, but the Roots are imported from other Parts of Europe. The hairy Matter at the Top is formed

ed of the Fibres of decayed Leaves. It is carminative and attenuant. It works by Urine and promotes the *Menses*; but it is now little used.

MEZEREI CORTEX. *Mezereon Bark.*

A Bark brought fresh to the Markets, or the Shrub to which it belongs is brought thither entire. It is the Bark of the Root of this little Shrub which has beautiful red Flowers, and Berries of the Shape and Colour of an Olive: A Native of *Italy*.

It is a violent Purge, but is rarely used. It often vomits as well as purges, and frequently brings away Blood.

MILLEFOLIUM. *Yarrow.* A wild Plant with finely divided Leaves, and Tufts of white or reddish Flowers. It is brought entire to Market, and is an excellent Agglutinant and Astringent. A strong Decoction of the Root and Leaves of *Yarrow* has cured Dysenteries.

MILLE-

MILLEPEDES. *Wood-lice.* An Insect common between the Bark and Wood of decayed Trees, and in other obscure Places. 'Tis short, flattish, of a greyish Brown, and has a great many Legs. When frightened it rolls itself up in a round Ball. They are brought alive to Market: And may be swallowed alive in its round Form, or taken in Powder or Expression of the Juice.

They are good in all Obstructions of the *Viscera*; in Asthmas and in Disorders of the Eyes.

MINIUM. *Red Lead.* A Preparation of Lead kept at the Druggists. It is a Powder of a beautiful Red, very heavy and without Smell. 'Tis made by burning Lead to a certain Degree. Lead is set over the Fire in a broad unglazed Earthen Vessel, when it melts it is kept stirring till it becomes a grey Powder: The Fire being continued, it grows yellow, in this Condition it is called *Masticot*, and is used by Painters:
After-

After this it is to be exposed some Hours to a reverberatory Furnace, and it becomes *red Lead* or *Minium*. This will weigh more than the Lead did at first.

It is used in Ointments and Plaisters.

MISY. *Misy*. A yellow Mineral very much resembling the Marcasite or Mündick of our Mines, but lighter and of a less compact Texture. It is frequent in the Isles of the *Archipelago*, and sometimes comes over amongst the *German Minerals*.

It was anciently used as a Styptick after Calcination. It is a vitriolick Mineral, and is reduced by Calcination to a Colcothar.

MOROCHTHUS. *French Chalk*. An indurated Clay, ill called *Chalk*, for it is no Alkali. 'Tis of an Olive Colour clouded with white, smooth and fattish.

'Twas once esteemed an Astringent, and given in Hæmorrhages, but at present it is left to the Artificers, whose Use it serves better than Chalk.

MO.

MORUS. *The Mulberry.* The juicy Fruit of a Tree frequent in Gardens, brought fresh to Market, and preserved in the Juice under the Form of Syrup, which is very pleasant and cooling.

It is a good Remedy in sore Mouths, and serves to sweeten Juleps in Fevers.

MOSCHUS. *Musk.* A light, friable Substance, of a blackish, or deep and dusky purplish Colour; of a very strong perfumed Scent; and of a bitterish Taste. It is brought from the *East-Indies* in a Kind of Bladders about the Bigness of a Walnut, but it is frequently adulterated. The Animal which affords it, resembles in some Things the Goat, and in others the Deer Kind, but it is not actually of either, but a distinct Creature from all others. It is as big as a Goat. The Ears are like a Rabbit's. It has a hooked Tusk in each lower Jaw. The Perfume is contained in a small Bag growing on the lower Part of the Belly.

Musk

Musk is a high Cordial, and is of late growing into great Repute in Fevers of the most dangerous Kind. We give it in large Doses, but from the Adulteration, no Medicine whatsoever is so uncertain as to the real Dose.

MUMIA. *Mummy*. We used to keep two Kinds of *Mummy*, a liquid and a solid. The liquid was that originally used, but it is now quite neglected, and the solid almost. The liquid *Mummy* is the Liquor running from the spicy Ingredients with which human Bodies were embalmed in *Ægypt*: The solid is the embalmed Flesh: It is dusky, dry, friable, and of little Smell.

It has been recommended in Epilepsies and many other Diseases, but Nature as well as Reason declares against such Remedies.

MUSCUS. *Moss*. Three Kinds of *Moss* used to be kept in the Druggists Shops A hairy *Tree Moss*, whitish and composed of Filaments: A green, common *Moss* picked from

from the Skulls of human Carcasses ; and the *Cup Moss* from our Banks and Ditches.

They are all now out of Use, but the first is really an Astringent. The Virtues of the second were imaginary ; the third is still famous among the old Women for the Chin Cough ; but it does not deserve the Opinion they entertain of it.

MYROBALANI. *Myrobalans.* A dried Fruit of the Plumb Kind, of which five Sorts used to be kept in the Shops. The *Citrine*, the *Indian*, the *Chebule*, *Bellerick*, and *Emblick*. They were all supposed to possess the same Virtues of a gentle Purge with an after Astringency, but they were so apt to be decayed, and we have so many Medicines that better answer the same Purposes, that at this Time they are not heard of. The *Bengal Bean* described in its Place is a vitiated Fruit of this Kind.

MYRRHA. *Myrrh.* A Gum Resin of a firm Consistence, yellowish, of a fragrant

grant Smell and bitter Taste, brought from *Æthiopia* in small detached Pieces. We know no more of its History. None has seen the Tree which yields it.

It is given against all Obstructions of the *Viscera*. It promotes the *Menses* and is good against Consumptions, Jaundice and most other chronick Disorders. Externally it is an excellent Vulnerary. It is best given in Pills, the Taste of the Powder being disagreeable, and the Tincture possessing its Virtues very imperfectly. The Tincture is famous against Disorders of the Gums, and with great Reason.

MYRTI BACCÆ. *Myrtle Berries.*

Small, oblong, light, dusky Berries kept at the Druggists, of little Smell, of an austere Taste, and containing a pulpy Matter, and a Quantity of white Seeds. They are the Berries of the common *Myrtle*, and are imported from *Italy*.

They are cooling and Astringent, but
they

they are little used. They will do Service in Purgings with bloody Stools.

N.

NAPHTHA. *Naphtha*. A Mineral Fluid, resembling some Kinds of *Petroleum* in Aspect, but different in Quality. It is thin, fluid, transparent, of an Amber Colour with a Cast of Brown; oily to the Touch; of a brisk and unpleasant Smell; of an acrid Taste; and very volatile. We have it from *Persia* and *Tartary*, where it floats on the Waters of Springs.

It is excellent against Pain, externally used; and internally is good against the Cholic, the Dose is fifteen Drops.

NARDUS. *Spikenard*. Two Kinds of *Nardus* are kept in the Shops: The *Indian* called *Indian Spikenard*, which is a Tuft of fibrous Matter, growing to the Top of a Root; and the *Celtick*, which is a Root. A third is also talked of under the Name of *Mountain Nard*, a Root of the large *Valerian*,

rian, but this is rarely seen, and never prescribed.

Indian Spikenard is in little Tufts of Fibres twisted together. They are of a reddish Brown; very light, fragrant, and of an aromack Taste. They are the Tops of a Kind of *Cyperus Grass*, common in the *East Indies*.

It is accounted cordial, stomachick and Astringent, but is little used.

Celtick Nard is an oblong Root, all of a thickness equal to one's little Finger, and irregularly crooked, in the Manner of Roots that run under the Surface of the Ground.

It is rough or scaly on the Surface, of a brownish Colour without, and reddish within. It is of an aromack, but somewhat disagreeable Smell, and of a warm bitterish Taste. It is the Root of a Kind of *Valerian*, frequent in the warmer Parts of *Europe*.

It has the Virtues of the *Indian Spikenard*, but in a much greater Degree.

NAS-

N A. MATERA

NASTURTIIUM.

are brought to our Markets under the Name, distinguished by the Name of *Peppercress* and *Water Cresses*: Both are of a sharp Taste.

Both are good against the Scourge, both are eaten in Sallads, and in other Way taken so well.

NATRUM. *The Natrum of the Ancients.* A native alkaline Salt. It is found on the Surface of the Earth in many Parts of the *East*; it is of a pale Brown, in small flat spongy Masses, very light and bitter; and of the same acrid Taste with the fixed Salts made from the Ashes of Vegetables. It has no Smell. It has all the Qualities of the Alkalis made by Fire; and from its Use, the Earth in which it is found about *Smyrna*, and in some other Places, is called Soap Earth.

It has all the Virtues of the fixed Alkalies; but it is not in Use with us, though frequently in the *East*.

NAPI

N. Navew Seed. A little
ed, of a blackish Colour, of
of a sharp and bitterish Taste.
ed from *Holland*: It is the Seed
mon *Navew*, a Plant resembling
ep; but with a long Root. Tur-
d is too often sold in the Place of
the Matter is not great.
supposed a Cordial and Alexiphar-
; but is never heard of, unless as an
ingredient in some of the old Compositions.

NEPETA. *Catmint.* A wild Plant,
with white oblong dentated Leaves and
Tufts of white Flowers. It is brought en-
tire to our Markets; and is excellent in
hysterick Disorders; but it is little used.

NEPHRITICUS LAPIS. *Nephritick
Stone.* A Kind of Jasper, brought from
South America. It is green, variagated irre-
gularly with white; and whether in the en-
tire Mass, or fresh broken, or cut and po-
lished, it always has a greasy Surface; this
distinguishes

N I. MATERIA

NITRUM. *Nitrum.*

large, long, angular Cryftals
and whitish; the Cryftals are
and are terminated by Pyramids
Figure. It has no Smell, but is of
bitterish Taffe.

It is not found naturally in this
but is obtained by boiling certain
common in the *East*; and in some
by boiling in the same Manner, the
bifh of old Buildings, or the Effervescence
which are found on their Walls. *Nitre*
is made in *France* from the Rubbifh of
Buildings as perfect as that from the *East*.
The Earths which contain it are of the
Marle Kind, and we have some Marles
in *England* which have it. Indeed *Nitre*
may be at any Time collected from the Air,
by expofing to it a fixed alkaline Salt: It
might be made in all Countries to Advan-
tage: But there wants Genius, or there
wants Encouragement here for publick Im-
provements.

H A A V E's N I.

receive from the *East*, is
 and in small Crystals; it is
 set to crySTALLize again to
 cc.

bling and diuretick, and is excel-
 Fevers and Stranguries: What is
Prunellæ has been used to be giv-
 ardly, but it is found that pure *Nitre*
 h better.

Nitre is also of great Use to the Artists
 several Branches. There are many Pre-
 parations of it, and Productions from it
 also, famous in the Shops. The principal
 are the *Acid Spirit* simple; and in the Form
 of *Aqua Fortis*: The first is made from *Nitre*
 alone, or from *Nitre* and Oil of *Vitriol*.
Aqua Fortis is drawn from *Nitre* and cal-
 cined *Vitriol*: And *Aqua Regia* which dis-
 solves Gold, is made by Addition of Spirit
 of Salt, or Sea-Salt, or *Sal Armoniac* in any
 Form to the *Spirit of Nitre*. For internal
 Use we have the dulcified *Spirit of Nitre*,
 made by distilling the strong Spirit, with
 Spi-

N U. MATERIA MEDICA. 197

Spirit of Wine: And *vitriolated Nitre*, made by dissolving the Residuum of the Distillation of the Spirit, and setting it to crystallize. The sweet Spirit is diuretick: This Salt has the same Virtue with vitriolated Tartar, to be named hereafter; and is often sold in its Place.

NUX MOSCHATA. *Nutmeg.* The Kernel of a large Fruit like a Peach. Under the pulpy Substance of this Fruit, there is a Shell covered with a foliated Matter, which is Mace, and containing within it the Nutmeg, which is kept at the Grocers. We have sometimes the Fruit brought over entire, preserved with a Syrup.

The *Nutmeg* is carminative, stomachick, cordial and astringent. It is of frequent Use in Medicine as well as Food.

NUX CUPRESSI. *Cypress Nut.* A brown irregular Fruit, of a resinous Smell and austere Taste; cracked in several Parts,

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and light; It is the Fruit of the common *Cypress* Tree of our Gardens.

It is an excellent Balsamick and Astringent in small Doses, but is not enough known.

NUX PISTACHIÆ. *Pistachia Nuts.*

An oblong Fruit. consisting of a wrinkled, loose Skin, within which is a woody Shell, and in that a sweet, large, greenish Kernel, in a red Film. It is the Fruit of a Tree of the same Name, much resembling the Turpentine Tree in its Manner of Growth. We have them from the *East*, as also from the warmer Parts of *Europe*.

They are eaten at our Tables, and they may be made into Emulsions. They are strengthening and restorative.

NUX VOMICA. *The Vomic Nut.*

A rounded flat Fruit of the Breadth of a Shilling, striated, tough and of a whitish Colour, and of an horribly acrid bitterish Taste. We have it from the *East-Indies*. The Tree which produces it is large and beautiful.

beautiful. Its Fruit is of the Bigneſs, Shape and Colour of an Orange, and in each there are about fifteen Kernels, which are theſe *Nuces Vomicae*.

They are uſed as a Poiſon for Animals. They have been recommended however, in ſmall Doſes internally as a Medicine, but we have ſeen ill Conſequences attend them, and we have ſo many ſafe Medicines for the ſame Purpoſes, that it is raſh to uſe them.

NYMTHÆÆ RADIX. *Water-Lilly Root.* A vaſt Root, brought freſh to the Markets; long, thick, and irregular in Figure; duſky on the Outſide, white within; ſpongy; of a faint Smell, and mawkish Taſte. It is the Root of the common white *Water-Lilly* of our Brooks.

It is an excellent Balfamick and Aſtringent. It is beſt given in a ſtrong Decoc-tion, and is excellent in the *Fluor Albus* and Gleet.

O.

OCHRA. *Ochre.* A yellow Earth ; heavy, of a dusty Substance, and of no particular Smell or Taste. We have it in great Abundance and of many Species, in *England* : but the finest is that found in small Masses in Gravel-Pits, or in Iron Mines ; that which lies in large Beds is coarse and clayey.

The Ancients used it externally to discuss Tumours : At present it is left to the Painters.

OLEUM TERRÆ. *Oil of the Earth.* A thick Liquor like Treacle ; of a blackish Colour, with something purplish and yellowish when seen in small Quantities ; of a strong offensive Smell, not unlike that of the Oil of Amber ; and of an acrid, nauseous Taste. We have it from the *East-Indies*, where it ouzes out of the Cracks of Rocks.

It

It is used externally against Pain. There is another Oil of this Name, brought from the *East-Indies*, which is made by boiling certain Earths and other Ingredients in Oil of Olives. but that has little Virtue.

OLIBANUM. *Olibanum.* A dry Resin of a pale brownish yellow, friable, not very transparent, of a resinous Smell, and an acrid bitter Taste. It is brought in small Drops or Pieces from the *East*, but we know nothing of the Tree which produces it.

It is excellent in all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs; and in the Whites and old Gleets. The Dose is fifteen Grains.

ONYX. *The Onyx.* A Stone very well known among the Jewellers, and by the old Writers celebrated for its Virtues as a Medicine. They preferred the blueish *Onyx* with white Veins for this Purpose. We have it from the *East*. and when the Pieces are fine, it is of great Value.

They called it a Cordial and Astringent, but the present Practice regards no such Medicines.

OPALUS. *The Opal.* An exceedingly beautiful, and very singular Stone, resembling in some Respects, Mother of Pearl, but superior to it, as a Stone must be to a Shell, in Hardness and Lustre. Its natural Ground Colour is whitish, but it gives all the others in Reflection. We have it from the *East*, and an inferior Kind from some Parts of *Europe*.

It is highly celebrated as a Cordial, but we regard nothing of this Kind in the present Practice.

OPHITES. *The Serpent Stone.* Three Stones were called by this Name among the Ancients. A Green variegated with white; a Green variegated with black; and a Grey with black. They are all of the Marble Kind, and have been supposed to possess
great

great Virtues against the Bites of a Serpents, but they are not at all regarded now.

OPHIOGLOSSUM. *Adders-Tongue.* A singular little Plant, brought fresh to the Markets in Spring, from the Meadows. It consists only of one Leaf, which is thick, oval, of a fresh green, and juicy; and of a little green Spike containing the Seeds, and supposed to resemble the Tongue of a Serpent.

It is little regarded in the Shops, but the good Women make an excellent Ointment of the Leaves boiled till they become crisp in Lard.

OPOPONAX. *Opoponax.* A Gum Resin of a brownish Orange Colour; of a disagreeable Smell, and acrid and nauseous Taste. It is brought us from the *East*, usually in small Pieces, sometimes in Cakes, but those are coarse and foul. We do not know the Plant which affords it, but it is supposed to be obtained from the Root of
an

an umbelliferous One. The old Writers have told us the Name of this Plant *Ponax Heracium*, but we don't know it.

It has the Virtues of *Ammoniacum*. It is attenuant; excellent in Asthmas; and in large Doses will purge a little. It is also celebrated in nervous Cases, but it is less pleasant than *Ammoniacum*, and therefore is less used in those Intentions, and its other Virtues are disregarded.

OPIUM. *Opium*. An inspissated Juice in Look not unlike *Spanish Liquorice*, but less firm. It is black, tough, of a very strong and unpleasant Smell, and acrid, bitter and nauseous Taste. We have it from *Turkey*, in large Cakes wrapped up in Poppy-Leaves or those of other Plants. They obtain it from the great white Poppy by wounding the Heads when they are near their full Growth, and they get two or three Kinds, different in Strength, by repeated Incisions. The best or first Runnings from the Wounds never comes to us. It has been said that
the

the *Opium* we have is obtained by pressing the Heads : but that is an Error. It is one of the most powerful Drugs we know. It is the greatest of all Anodynes ; and it brings on Sleep with certainty. It is also a high Cordial, a Sudorific, and an Astringent. All these Qualities it possesses in a great Degree ; its Value therefore is obvious.

ORCHIS. *Fools Stone.* A pretty Plant in our Meadows, with long deep green spotted Leaves, and Spikes of purple Flowers : The Root is a double Bulb, white and full of a mucous Juice.

These are celebrated as Restoratives, and Provocatives to Venery ; but they are little used. The Salep which we have from the *East*, is the Root of a Species of *Orchis* carefully dried.

ORIGANUM. *Wild Marjoram,* A wild Plant, singular for its Growth, and for its Beauty ; brought entire to Market. It is of a strong, but pleasant Smell, and
acrid

acid aromattick Taste. It is good against Disorders of the Head and Stomach, taken in an Infusion of the fresh Tops. There is an Oil kept in the Shops under its Name, famous for the Tooth-ach; but it is usually made from Thyme.

OS DE CORDE CERVI. *Bone of a Stags Heart.* A flat oblong whitish boney Substance, without Smell or Taste,; taken from the Heart of an old Stag, and form'd by the Ossification of the Arteries. At present we see the *Os Hyoides* of a Sheep sold for it, when any Thing is called by the Name; but its imagined Virtues were fantastical, and in General it is not minded.

OS SEPIÆ. *Cuttle-Fish Bone.* An oblong broad boney Substance, light, whitish and composed of a hard shelly Matter, filled up with a soft and foliated Substance. We have it from the warmer Parts of *Europe*. It supports the Body of a Sea-Fish, common in their Seas; and of a singular Kind,

Kind, known by the Name of the *Ink-Fish*, from a black Liquor which it voids to foul the Water, when in Danger of being taken.

This Bone is celebrated as a Diuretick; and is recommenced in Asthmas; but at present it is little used, except in Tooth-powders

OSTEOCOLLA. *Bonebinder*. A whitish stoney Substance, of the Length and Thickness of a Finger, hollow, or having the Cavity filled with a white Earth. The Substance itself is a fowl Spar; or a Spar debased by a great Quantity of marley Earth; and it has usually been form'd in the Way of Incrustation round a Piece of Stick, or some such Substance, the Remains of which are found in it. We have it from *Germany*.

It was long famous for occasioning a Callus to grow quickly in broken Bones; but at present it is not at all regarded.

OSTRA-

OSTRACITES. *The Ostracite.* A stoney Substance, of the Figure of an Oyſter-shell, and formed of an Oyſter-shell petrified by ſparry Matter, 'tis found in every Part of *Europe*. Petrified Oyſter-shells are often flinty, or like Pebbles; these are not to be used in Medicine; but the soft and brittle, and such as glitter when broken. They consist of Spar, and have its Virtues.

They are diuretick in a Dose of half a Dram; but they are not regarded in Prescription, or kept in the Shops.

P.

PÆONIÆ RADIX. *Piony Root.* A brown oblong irregular Root, of the tuberos Kind; brought fresh to the Markets. It is fleshy, heavy, soft, and has no particular Smell, but is of a disagreeable Taste. It is the Root of the Male Piony of our Gardens, that Kind which has single Flowers.

It

It is recommended greatly in nervous Complaints; but it is not greatly used.

PARÆTONIUM. *Parætonian Earth.*

A fine white Clay, famous among the Ancients for its Use in Painting, and for its Virtues in Medicine. It is of the Nature of our Pipe Clay, only finer. We have it at this Time in the *Isle of Wight*. They found it on the Shores of the *Greek Islands*.

It has been esteemed an Astringent, superior to all of the Bole Kinds, but it is now disused.

PAREIRA BRAVA. *Pareira brava.*

A long, tough, uneven, woody Root, resembling a Branch of a Tree of the Vine Kind, more than a Root. It is firm, tough, light and spongy. Brown on the Surface, and yellowish within; of little Smell, but of a bitter Taste with an Admixture of a mawkish Sweetness. We have it from the *Brazils*, but we do not know to what Plant it belongs.

It

It is a very powerful Diuretick. We have suspected its Virtues, because we have oft-en had it in a decayed State. When fresh it is an excellent Medicine. It is also a good Attenuant, and has done great Services in Pleurifies and Quinsies.

PARIETARIA. *Pellitory of the Wall.*
A wild Plant brought entire to Market, with reddish, brittle Stalks; small, oval Leaves; and greenish white inconsiderable Flowers.

It is a good Diuretick, the best Way of taking it, is in a strong Decoction of the fresh Plant: But it is disused.

PASSULÆ. *Raisins.* Grapes suffered to hang on the Vine till they are quite ripe, and afterwards gently dried in the Sun or in an Oven. The *far Raisins*, and *Raisins of the Sun*, are dried only in the Sun, whence the Name of the last; the coarser Kinds are all dried in Ovens, whence their ill Colour,
and

and ill Taste. The *Jar Raisins* only should be used in Medicine.

They are balsamick and restorative, good in Disorders of the Lungs, and in Decays ; in Sharpness of Urine, and in Diarrhœas with sharp Stools.

PAVANÆ LIGNUM. *Pavana Wood.*

A light, spongy Wood, brought in small oblong Pieces, Bark and all ; of a brown Colour, without Smell, but of an acrid Taste. We have it from *South America*. It is the upper Part of the Stem or Trunk of that Kind of *Palma Christi* which produces the *Grana Tiglia* before described. When fresh it is full of a milky, acrid Juice, and is of a disgustful Smell, and nauseous Taste, but it loses much of the one, and the other almost entirely in drying.

When fresh it operates violently by Vomit and Stool, often bringing away Blood : When dry it purges, but less violently ; it does not vomit at all ; and it sometimes only operates by sweating. It is greatly recommended

commended in chronick Diseases ; but it is not much used.

PEDRO DEL PORCO. *Porcupine Bezoar.* A Stone famous for its Virtues, ill called a *Bezoar*. It is produced in the Gall-Bladder of the Porcupine in the *East-Indies*, and is of a greenish white Colour, oblong, and of a bitter Taste, not firm, smooth or coated like the *Bezoars*, but rough.

It is celebrated against the Small Pox and malignant Fevers, but is not used in the present Practice.

PENTAPHYLLI RADIX. *Cinquefoil Root.* A Root, or rather the Bark of a Root kept in the Shops, and often brought fresh to Market. It is brown, slender, and in Quills when the woody Part is taken out. It is the Root of the common *Cinquefoil* which creeps about our dry Banks, with yellow Flowers.

It

It is a very good Astringent but is not much used.

PETASITIDIS RADIX. *Butter-Burr Root.* A Root of an irregular Figure, brought fresh to the Markets. It is oblong and crooked, and is one of those which creep under the Surface of the Ground. It is brown on the Surface, white within; spungy; of a strong, but aromack Smell; and acrid and bitterish Taste. It is the Root of the common *Butter Burr* of our Meadows.

It is celebrated as an Alexipharmick, but is not much used.

PETROSELINI RADIX. *Parsley-Root.* A long white Root, with little Smell, and of a sweetish pleasant Taste, brought fresh to our Markets. It is the Root of the common Parsley.

It is an excellent Diuretick, and is good against all Obstructions of the *Viscera*: It is best taken in Decoction.

PETRO

PETROLEUM. *Oil of Petre.* A mineral Oil, very thin, and of a penetrating and disagreeable Smell. It is sometimes colourless like Water; sometimes yellowish, purplish or blackish; but this is all accidental, and has no Effect upon its Virtues. It is found in *Italy* floating upon the Water of Wells, and running down the Sides of Hills.

It is excellent used externally in paralytick Cases, and in Pains. It is also given internally in hysteric Complaints with Advantage; and it promotes the *Menses*.

PIMENTO. *Jamaica Pepper.* A rough brown, roundish Fruit, of an aromattick Smell, like a Mixture of all the Spices, thence it obtained its *English* Name, *All-Spice*. It is very improperly called Pepper. It is the Fruit of a large and beautiful Tree frequent in *Jamaica* and other Parts of the *West-Indies*.

It is an excellent Carminative, and Stomachick,

machick, and deserves to be more regarded than it is yet in Medicine.

PINI NUCLE. *Pine Kernels.* A small oblong Fruit, consisting of a hard Shell in which is contained a white sweet Kernel like an Almond, inclosed in a reddish Skin. It is the Kernel of the Pine Cones. A Multitude of these are contained in every Cone of the manured Pine, and they are picked out and laid up for Use.

The Kernel has great Virtues as a Restorative. It may be eaten or made into Emulsions. 'Tis wonderful they are not more used.

PISSELÆUM INDICUM. *Barbadoes Tar.* A thick mineral Fluid of a blackish Colour; a very strong and disagreeable Smell; and acrid, bitter and nauseous Taste. It is found in many Parts of *America*, running down the Sides of Hills, ouzing out of Cracks of Rocks, or floating upon Waters.

It

It is a disagreeable, but a very good Medicine against Coughs and all Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

PISSASPHALTUM. *Earth-Pitch.* A Mineral Fluid of the Thickness of Honey; blackish, tough, viscous, and of a disagreeable Smell, and acrid, nauseous Taste.

It was famous among the Ancients for ripening of Tumours. We have it from the *East*, where they use it internally against Cholicks. But what we meet with is usually so adulterated, that 'tis not to be trusted.

PLUMBUM. *Lead.* A Metal that does not in its crude State come into Use in Medicine, but of which we have many Preparations. It is the Product of our own Country in great Abundance, and of almost all other Places. We hear of its being found native or pure, and perfect in the Earth, but that is an Error, it never is so: What has been supposed to be native *Lead* is a malleable Ore of Silver. The Preparations

tions of Lead in Use in the Shops, are the *Cerufs* and *Minium* described already; the *Plumbum ustum* or *burnt Lead*, made by burning Lead with Sulphur; and *Sugar of Lead*, made by a Solution of Cerufs in distilled Vinegar, evaporated to obtain the Salt.

These are all intended for external Use, but some have ventured to give the *Salt* or *Sugar of Lead* inwardly: It is a dangerous but a very powerful Styptick; a Dram of it dissolved in a Pint of Water, acidulated to the Taste with Spirit of Vitriol, is good against the worst Hæmorrhages: But it must be given with great Caution.

PNIGITIS. *Pnigitis.* A black Earth of the Nature of Clay, which becomes white in burning. The Ancients were fond of it as an Astringent. We have it in *England*, and Tobacco-Pipes are made of it: But it is not regarded, nor deserves to be regarded as a Medicine.

L

POLY-

POLYGONATI RADIX. *Solomon's Seal Root.* An oblong, slender, tuberous, irregular Root, brought fresh to the Markets. It is white, fleshy, insipid, and full of a slimy Juice. It is the Root of the common *Solomon's Seal*, a Plant frequent in our Gardens, and wild in some Woods.

It is esteemed excellent in external Application against Bruises.

POLYPODII RADIX. *Polypody Root.* An irregular, oblong, slender Root, brought fresh to the Markets. It is one of those which creep on or under the Surface of the Ground: It is tuberous, crooked, brown and rough on the Outside; and greenish within: It has little Smell, but a sweetish unpleasant Taste. It is the Root of the common *Polypody*, a little Plant of the Fern Kind, that grows on Ditch Banks about Woods.

It is a gentle Purge: and opens Obstructions of the *Viscera*: But it is seldom given alone.

POM-

POMPHOLYX. *Pompholyx.* A metallick Recrement, found in Furnaces where Copper is made into Brass with Zink or Calamine. It is whitish, friable, and in thin Cakes, or in a Kind of Powder. It is properly the Flowers of Calamine or Zink. It rises higher than Tutty, which is obtained from the same Fusions, and is lighter and purer. We have it from *Holland*.

The Ancients celebrate it against Disorders of the Eyes, and in old Ulcers: Some have given it inwardly as an Emetick, but it is a very rough one, and sometimes attended with ill Consequences.

PULEGIUM. *Pennyroyal.* A wild Herb with weak Branches, small Leaves, and little red Flowers in Clusters about the Stalks. They bring to Market, a larger Garden Kind, which has less Virtue.

It is excellent in hysterick Disorders, taken in Infusion, or in the distilled simple Water. It promotes the *Menses*.

PUMEX. *Pumice.* A whitish, spongy Mass of a stoney Nature, but light and brittle. We have it from many Parts of *Europe*, and it is evidently a stoney Substance calcined by subterranean Fires. The burning Mountains all throw out Pumices amongst other Things.

It is used in Tooth Powders.

PYRETHRI RADIX. *Pellitory of Spain.* A small, oblong, brown Root, brought from the warmer Parts of *Europe*, of no great Smell, but of a violently acrid Taste. It is the Root of a little Plant with divided Leaves, and large Flowers like Daiesies.

It is famous against the Tooth-ach; and is in small Quantity an Ingredient in some Compositions against the Cholick.

PYRITES. *Fire-Stone.* A Mineral of the same Nature with the Marcasite or Munkdick, before mentioned, only found in small detached Pieces; these are of a various Shape and Stucture, some are angular, others

thers roundish; and some granulated, others striated within: Lumps of *Pyrites* are also found of the Form of Shells: A Kind of Petrifications. The Colour is yellow, white or greenish. It burns with a blue Flame, and leaves a purple Powder. This Powder the Ancients used as a Styptick, but the Colcothar of Vitriol will answer all its Purposes better.

R.

RHABARBARUM. *Rhubarb.* A large Root, yellow on the Outside, and marbled with red within; of an aromattick Smell, and bitterish, but agreeable Taste. We have it from the *East*. It is the Root of a tall and robust Plant of the Dock Kind, carefully cleaned and dried; a great deal of it is spoiled by Want of this Care, and sells at an inferior Price.

It is an excellent Purge with an After-Astringency. It is good against Obstructions of the *Viscera*. It may be taken in

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Powder

Powder or Tincture, or in the Extract; or the Root itself chewed, which is the best Way of all.

RHAPONTICUM. *Rhapontick.* A large, long, divided Root, of a brownish Colour on the Outside, reddish within; of the Smell of Rhubarb but fainter; and of a bitterish and somewhat acrid Taste. It is the Root of a large Plant with roundish Leaves, little white Flowers. and triangular Seeds. We have it from *Russia* and the *East*.

It is of the Nature of Rhubarb, but less purgative and more astringent: But we seldom see it genuine in the Shops. What is usually sold for it, is the Root of what we call *Monks Rhubarb*.

RHODIUM LIGNUM. *Rose-wood.* A firm, heavy, hard Wood, of a dusky yellowish Colour, variegated with brown, yellow or white; of an irregular Grain, knotty, and when fresh cut, of a light, but very

ry fragrant Scent : The Smell is like that of the Damask Rose. The Taste is austere, but not unpleasant. We have it from the *East* ; and we sometimes get thence also an Oil drawn from it by Distillation, which has its true Scent. Perfumers sell this under the Name of Essence of Damask Roses. We do not know the Tree that affords this Wood, different Shrubs have been named, but erroneously. What they call Rose-wood in *Jamaica*, is not the same, nor comparable to it.

It is esteemed a Cordial and Astringent : It is also recommended in nervous Cases, but it is little used.

RIBESIÆ FRUCTUS. *Currants*. Two Kinds of *Currants* are named among Medicinal Fruits, the *red* and the *black*. They both fall under the Hands of the Confectioner, rather than the Druggist. The Jellies made from them are pleasant. That of the *red Currants* is cooling ; that of the *black* has been greatly recommended against sore

Throats, but it does not deserve all that is said of it.

RORISMARINI FLORES. *Rosemary Flowers.* The Flowers of the common *Rosemary* of our Gardens, gathered with the Husks, and usually some Leaves about them, are brought fresh to our Markets for Distillation : And the Flowers picked clean for Conserve.

They are fragrant and cordial. They are good in Disorders of the Head and Nerves. *Hungary Water* is made of them, and they are an Ingredient in many of the old Compositions. A Tea made of them fresh, is good in nervous Cases.

ROSÆ. *Roses.* The Flowers of the common *Rose-bush* of our Gardens. Two Kinds are used, the *damask* and *red*. The *damask* are to be chosen just full blown ; the *red* in the Bud. The first are for Distillation of *Rose-water*, and making the purging Syrup of *Roses*. The others are for Conserve
and

and for drying. For both these Purposes, they are to be taken out of their Cup, and the white Heels cut off. They are astringent, as the *damask* are purgative.

RUBIÆ TINCTORUM RADIX.

Madder Root. A long, slender, tough, red Root, of little Smell, but of an austere Taste with a Mixture of sweet and bitter amongst it. It is the Root of one of the stellate Plants cultivated in Fields for it.

It is good against Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and works by Urine, but it is seldom used singly. The Dyers employ a great deal of it.

RUBRICA FABRILIS. *Reddle.* A red Earth of the Marle Kind, soft, unctuous, friable, and of a disagreeable Taste.

It is accounted an Astringent, but is not used, except in the Adulteration of Bole Armenic: The Earth sold under this Name, being a Mixture of this and Pipe-Clay.

RUBRICA SINOPICA. *Sinopic Earth.*

A compact, hard and heavy red Earth; of an astringent Taste. The Ancients had it from *Cappadocia*. At present it is frequent in *New England*, where they call it Blood-Stone.

It is a powerful Astringent: 'Tis found to contain a great deal of Iron, but 'tis not us'd.

RUBINUS. *The Ruby.* A Jewel very well known in the World, but which never came farther than in Name into Medicine. It is of a beautiful Red; extremely hard and transparent; and is found in the Form of small Pebbles, and Grains of Sand, on the Shores of Rivers in the *East*.

It is called a Cordial, but never used.

RUSCI RADIX. *Butchers-Broom Root.*

A whitish, long, irregular and branched Root: It is one of those that creep under the Surface of the Ground, and is brought fresh to the Markets. It is the Root of a little ever-green Shrub, common on our Heaths,

Heaths, and called *Butchers-Broom*, from the Use Butchers make of it.

It is a powerful Diuretick, but is not much used.

RUSMA. *Rusma* or *Sory*. A mixt Mineral, blackish. hard, heavy, and of a cavernous or spongy Structure, of a disagreeable Smell, and nauseous, vitriolic Taste: And often covered with dusty Efflorescences on the Surface. It is composed of Vitriol, Sulphur, and an earthy Matter. The Ancients called it *Sory*. We have it in our *Derbyshire* Mines, but it is not regarded.

It was used as a Depilatory by the *Greeks*, and is so by the *Turks* at this Time. Taken inwardly it vomits instantaneously, and very roughly: It contains a cupreous Vitriol, and hence is its emetick Quality.

RUTÆ FOLIA. *Rue*. A common Garden Shrub brought entire to Market. The Leaves are divided and blueish, the Flowers yellow.

It

It is good in nervous and hyfterick Cafes, but is rarely used fingly. A Conserve of the fresh Tops is an excellent Medicine.

S.

SABINA. *Savin.* The young Branches with the Leaves of the Garden Shrub of this Name, brought fresh to Market. The Leaves are little, of a bright Green, and terminates in Prickles.

It is famous for a Promoter of the *Menses*, and it will cause Abortion; but great Danger as well as Guilt attends the Use of it to such Purposes: Many have perished by it.

SACCHARUM. *Sugar.* The inspissated Juice of an *American* Reed; which we see in various Degrees of Purity, and use for a Variety of Purposes. In Medicine it rather serves to bring Things into Form, than for any immediate Virtues. The finest is in General to be used for Syrups.

SAGA-

SAGAPENUM. *Sagapenum.* A Gum Resin, reddish on the Outside, brown within, and often spotted with white. It is hard: Its Smell is strong and unpleasant; its Taste acrid and disagreeable. We have it from the *East*, and suppose it to be the Produce of an umbelliferous Plant, though we do not know the Kind.

It is good in nervous Disorders, it opens Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and promotes the *Menses*, but it is rarely used singly.

SAL GEMMÆ. *Sal Gem.* A fossile Salt, pure and transparent as Crystal; hard, colourless, and of the Taste of Sea-Salt. It is indeed the same with the Salt made by Art from Sea-Water. It is sometimes coarse and foul, and often tinged to other Colours, but that for medicinal Use is colourless and clear. It has the same Virtue with Sea-Salt.

SALEP. *Salep.* A tough, whitish Root; oval, crooked, and almost transparent; of little Smell, and a Taste like that of Gum
Tragacanth.

Tragacanth. It dissolves in Water into a Jelly. We have it from *Turkey*. It is the Root of the tall, female *Orchis* of our Meadows, which grows larger in that Country, dried in a particular Manner.

It is an excellent Restorative. The best Way of taking it, is by mixing the Powder with warm Water, in which it becomes a Jelly, and is not unpleasant.

SALVIA. *Sage.* A Garden Plant of which there are many Kinds, but two principally used in Medicine, a larger called *red Sage*, and a smaller called *Sage of Virtue*. They are brought entire to the Markets, but they are more used by Way of Infusion or Tea, than in any other Form. They are Ingredients in some Compositions.

SAMIA TERRA. *Samian Earth.* The Ancients speak of two Earths under this Name, a *white* and a *brown*. The *white* only used to be brought into *Europe*, and now neither is to be met with.

The

The *white* was used as an Astringent; the *brown* in Diseases of the Eyes.

SANDARACHA. *Sandarach.* Two Drugs of very different Origin and Qualities, are kept in the Shops under this Name, the one a mineral Sulphur, the other a vegetable Refin.

The *mineral Sandarach* is a red Substance found in Copper Mines, and other Places in Lumps of the Bigness of an Egg or larger, of an uniform Substance and firm Texture; of very little Smell, and scarce any Taste. It is very like the Substance to which yellow Orpiment is reduced by Fire, and probably is Orpiment altered by subterranean Heat.

It is recommended in Coughs and Asthmas, but it is dangerous to use it, for too many confound it with the red Arsenick, selling that Poison under its Name.

The *vegetable Sandarach* is a yellowish white Refin, in small Lumps, dry, brittle, of a pleasant Smell, and resinous and somewhat acrid Taste. We have it from the
Coast

Coast of *Africa*, where it flows from the Trunk of a Juniper Tree, called the Berry-bearing Cedar ; and from two or three others of the same Kind.

It is detergent, and astringent in the Bowels. It is good in Diarrhœas, in Hæmorrhages, in old Gleets, and the *Fluor Albus*.

SANGUIS DRACONIS. *Dragon's Blood.* A Resin which being of a red Colour, and flowing from the *Dragon-Tree*, obtained that whimsical Name. It is dry, hard, brittle, and we have different Kinds of it, of various Degrees of Purity. The finest is in roundish small Lumps; this is obtained from that Species of Palm called the *Dragon Tree*. The less pure and valuable Kinds are obtained from other Species of Palms.

It is an excellent Astringent, good in Hæmorrhages, in Diarrhœas : And externally against old Ulcers.

SANGUIS HIRCI. *Goat's Blood.* A dry, brittle, purplish or blackish Matter,
in

in small Cakes, with little Smell or Taste. It is the dried Blood of the Goat. We have it from *Switzerland*, where they procure it in Autumn with great Care.

It is esteemed balsamick and Sudorifick, but is little used.

SANTALA. *Saunders*. Three Kinds of Wood are kept under the Name of *Saunders*, according to their Colour distinguished by the Names of *yellow*, *red* and *white*. The *yellow* and *red* differ extremely, the *white* is disused. *Yellow Saunders* is the Heart of a Tree, solid, firm, heavy, and of a pale yellow, of a fragrant Smell, and aromatick Taste, with a little Bitterness. The *red Saunders* is also the Heart of a Tree. It is firm, hard, knotty, of a deep red Colour, of little Smell, but of an austere, astringent Taste. The *yellow* is the Heart of a bacciferous, the *red* of a siliquose Tree extremely different; as they are also in their Qualities, the *yellow* being a Cordial, the *red* an Astringent.

SAPO-

SAPONARICA TERRA. *Fullers-Earth.* An Earth very oddly called *Cimolia Purpurascens* by Authors. It is used by the Preparers of Cloth, not in Medicine, but the Chemists employ it on certain Occasions. We have it in *England* in great Plenty.

It has been called an Astringent but is not regarded.

SAPPHIRUS. *Sapphire.* A beautiful Stone well known among the Jewellers, and by some celebrated as a Medicine of great Power. It is hard, pellucid, and of a beautiful Blue. It is found in the Form of Pebbles small and clear. There are three Kinds, the *Oriental blue Sapphire*, the *Oriental colourless Sapphire*, which is called the *white Sapphire*, and is the next in Lustre to a Diamond; and the *Water Sapphires* from *Bohemia*; these are blue but soft. The Drug-gifts who keep any Thing under the Name of *Sapphire*, do not keep either of these, but a Kind of small pebble Garnets, or a brownish

brownish Substance of a ferruginous Kind, not at all resembling a Gem.

The Virtues attributed to the *Sapphire*, are those of cordial, sudorifick and alexipharmick, but neither of these Things sold for *Sapphires*, nor the Gem itself has any such Virtues in Reality.

SARCOCOLLA. *Sarcocol.* A Gum Resin of a brownish, reddish, or whitish Colour, brittle and seemingly in broken Pieces. It is of a disagreeable Smell, and nauseous Taste. We have it from *Persia*, but we do not know what Plant affords it.

Dissolved in Milk, it makes an excellent Wash for sore Eyes : It has the Credit of being good also in nervous Disorders, but it is not much used.

SARDA. *The Cornelian.* A Stone well known among the Lapidaries, of which we have three Kinds, a *red*, a *yellow* and a *white*. The *red* is the only Kind mentioned as Medicinal. It is said to be an Astringent,

gent, but is not used at present, nor is it at all probable that it deserves Notice.

SARSAPARILLÆ RADIX. *Sarsaparilla Root.* A Root brought over in long slender Pieces, which are usually split, and have the inner Part taken out, before they are sold for Use. When entire, the Root consists of a Head of the Bigness of a Walnut, from whence these Strings or Fibres grow in great Numbers, and to a great Length, but the Fibres only are used, They are of a greyish Colour on the Outside, and white within, of no Smell, and but little Taste. We have it from *South America*. The Plant is one of the prickly Bindweeds.

It is esteemed a great Sweetener of the Blood, a Sudorifick and Attenuant. It was once pretended to be a Remedy for the Pox.

SASSAFRAS. *Sassafras.* A light, reddish Wood, brought to us from *South America*, in large Blocks with the Bark, and sometimes the Bark separately. It is brittle,

tle, spongy, of a fragrant Smell and aromatick and agreeable Taste. The Tree which affords it is of the Bay Kind, and we have it in some of our Gardens. It has Leaves of two Kinds, some entire, others in three Divisions.

It is attenuant, diaphoretic, and diuretick, and is a famous Sweetener of the Blood. It is good in scorbutick and venereal Complaints, and is best taken in Diet-Drinks.

1 SAXIFRAGÆ RADIX. *Saxifrage-Root.* A little granulous Root brought fresh to Market, and kept dry at the Drug-gists under the Name of *Saxifrage Seed*: The Granules resembling Seeds. It is the Root of the common white Saxifrage a pretty wild Plant in our Meadows in Spring.

It is a good Diuretick, and has been celebrated for the Cure of the Stone, but that is idle. It is best taken in Decoction.

SCAM-

SCAMMONIUM. *Scammony*. A Gum Refin brought to us from *Asia*, in irregular Masses, of a dusky or blackish Colour, and often spongy and full of Holes; of a very disagreeable Smell. The Druggists distinguish two Kinds, according to the Places from which they come, the *Aleppo* and the *Smyrna Scammony*. The *Aleppo* is blackish, hard and firm; the *Smyrna* greyish and spongy. Both are procured from the same Plant, which is a Kind of Bindweed: The Root is large, and they wound it, and receive the milky Juice which runs out, and which, when concreted by standing, is the *Scammony*.

It is a very strong Purge, but a rough one.

SCHÆNANTHUS. *Camel's-Hay*. A dried Plant of the Grass Kind, brought from the *East*, but frequently in so ill a Condition, that the Leaves and Flowers are lost, and we have only the Stalks. It is whitish,
dry,

dry, light, of a fragrant Smell, and an aromatick Taste.

It is celebrated as a Cordial and a Promoter of the *Menses*, but is not used now, except in a few Compositions of the older Times.

SCILLÆ RADIX. *Squill.* A large round Root like a great Onion, kept fresh by the Druggists, for it will remain good a long Time, with its Juices. We have two kinds, a *white* and a *red*, and they are the Roots of two different Plants, but they have the same Virtues. They are Natives of the warmer Parts of *Europe*, and grow by the Sea-side, bearing long Leaves and Spikes of white Flowers on tall Stalks.

It is excellent in Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and against Asthmas. The Oxymel made from a Tincture of Squills in Vinegar reduced to a Syrup with Honey, is the best Way of taking it.

SCIN-

SCINCUS. *The Skink.* A little Animal of the Lizard Kind, and greatly resembling the Crocodile in Shape. We have it from the *East* dried, with the Guts taken out. It is scaly, and of a pale, silvery Brown. It is an amphibious Animal, and lives about the Shores of the River *Nile*.

Its Virtues as a Restorative, are the same with those of the Viper, but it seldom comes over to us in a Condition to be good for any Thing.

SCORDIUM. *Scordium.* A little Plant brought fresh to the Markets, with indented Leaves and small red Flowers, of a disagreeable Smell, and a Taste like Garlick. It is wild in some Places, but is cultivated for Use. It has the Credit of a Cordial and Alexipharmick, but it is not used, except in some old Compositions.

SCROPHULARIÆ RADIX. *Figwort Root.* A longish, white, irregular Root, with Tubercles about it, of a disagreeable

greeable, though but faint Smell, and mawkish Taste ; Brought fresh to the Markets. It is the Root of a tall, regular-growing Plant, with brown Leaves like Nettles, and little dusky Flowers ; common on Banks about Woods. It is celebrated against the Evil, but it is not used.

SCHESTEN. *The Scheften.* A dried Fruit of the Plumb Kind, large at one End, small at the other, and growing in a Cup. We have it from the *East*, where it grows on a Tree like our Plumb-Trees ; and they dry it for keeping before they pack it up.

It was famous at one Time for Disorders of the Lungs, and is greatly recommended in Stranguries and Pleurifies, but it is now little used.

SELENITES. *The Selenite.* A transparent, fossile Substance, found in our Clay, its Figure when perfect, is rhomboidal, but it is often oblong, flattened, and irregular. It is composed of Flakes, like *Muscov*

vy Talc, and may be calcined to a *white* Powder like Plaister-Stone.

It is recommended as an Astringent, and is so famous against Hæmorrhages in some Parts of *England*, that it is called *Staunch*, but the present Practice does not regard it.

SANTONICUM SEMEN. *Worm-Seed.*

A small Seed brought to us from the *East*, with the chaffy Heads in which it naturally grows; but by an unlucky Mistake, the Seeds, which contain the Virtue, and are properly the Medicine, are often suffered to fall out of these, and the chaffy Heads only are sold. It is the Produce of a Kind of Wormwood frequent in the *East*, and they collect it carelessly. Its Virtue is against Worms in Children; but its Want of Efficacy from the Accident just named, and the Introduction of new Medicines to this Purpose, have banished it the present Practice. The good Women still use it.

SINAPEOS SEMEN. *Mustard-Seed.*

A round, light, friable, brown Seed, sufficiently

ficiently known, and the Fruit of a Plant also well known, which when young, we eat in Sallads, and which is cultivated to Maturity for these Seeds. They have a penetrating Smell, and acrid Taste.

They are excellent in Rheumatick Cases and in many of the chronick Diseases. They are best swallowed just bruised.

SESELEOS SEMEN. *Hartwort-Seed.*

Two Kinds of Seeds are kept under this Name, one from the *Levant*, the other from *France*, distinguished by the Names of *Cretick Seteli* and *Seteli of Marseilles*. The *Cretick* is a large, oblong, striated Seed with a Rim of a thin, leafy Matter round it. The *Seteli of Marseilles* has this Rim also, but it is shorter and thicker, and hairy. They are both the Produce of umbelliferous Plants, but distinct in the Species. They are diuretick and deobstruent, but little us'd.

SENEGA GUMMI. *Gum Senega.* A brown, transparent Gum, brought from
M 2 *Ægypt,*

Ægypt, and other Parts of the *East*, in Pieces of the Bigness of a Walnut, rough on the outside, but smooth and glossy when broken, it in all Things except the Colour resembles Gum Arabic, and is often in broken Pieces mixed among it. The Virtues also are the same, so there is no Harm in the Fraud; but the large Consumption of *Senega* is among the Dyers. It ouzes out of the Trunk of another Species of the *Acacia* but very like that which affords the Gum Arabic, and hangs on them like Plumb-Tree Gum. It is in no Respect as a Medicine, different from Gum Arabic.

SENA. *Sena*. The Leaves of a small Shrub, but so carelessly collected, that we find Fragments of the Stalks and the Seed-Vessels among them. They are oblong, sharp-pointed, of a pale Green, fleshy, of little Smell, but of a mawkish, unpleasant Taste. This is the *Alexandrian Sena*, the only Kind that should be kept. There are two other Kinds, one from *Tripoly*, with
greener

greener and blunter Leaves; another from *Mocha*, the Leaves of which are long and narrow. They have all the same Virtues, but the *Alexandrian* is greatly to be preferred. The Leaves are alated, and the Flowers are like Pea-Blossoms, but yellow streaked with purple.

Sena is an excellent gentle Purge: There have been many Ways invented to disguise its Taste, but none is so well as the old Womens Method of stewing it with Prunes, which also assist it in its Operation.

SENEKKA RADIX. *Rattle-snake Root.*

A Root brought from *North America*, and at one Time highly celebrated, but now fallen into Disuse. It is a long, slender, brown Root, with a membranaceous Rim on each Side. It has no great Smell, but the Taste is very-acrid. It is the Root of a Kind of *Polygala* or *Milk-wort*, little unlike the common *Milk wort*. The *Indians* esteem it a Remedy for the Bite of a Rattle-Snake: With us it was given in Pleu-

rifies with some Success; but it is now forgotten.

SERPENTARIÆ VIRGINIANÆ RADIX. A Root consisting of a Multitude of slender Fibres, brown, brittle, of a strong but not disagreeable Smell, and of an acrid Taste. It is the Root of a Kind of *Birbwort* which has narrow and auriculated Leaves. They mix with it the Roots of two or three other Species of *Birbwort* common there, but as these have the same Virtue, it is of no Consequence. Sometimes indeed the Roots of the *Virginian Asarum* or as it is called *black Snakeroot*, are mixed with it, or sold for it, but these should be rejected entirely: They are easily distinguished, for they are black: And the Plant which affords them is not a Kind of *Snake-Root* but of *Asarum*. The *Virginian Snakeroot* is excellent in Fevers and in nervous Cases. It is diaphoretic and diuretick. 'Tis less used than it deserves.

SIMÆ ROUBÆ CORTEX. *Guai-
ana Bark.* A thick, rough, irregular Bark,
brought over with Part of the Branches or
Root to which it belongs: It is of a brown-
ish yellow. firm, tough, of little Smell,
and of a bitterish Taste. We have it from
South America, but we do not know to what
Tree it belongs. It is greatly recommended
in Diarrhoeas and Dysenteries, but it is one
of those new Medicines which have been
much spoken of and soon disregarded; tho'
in Reality it has great Virtues.

SMIRIS. *Emery.* An Ore of Iron, hard
enough to cut Glass, and every Stone ex-
cept Diamond. It is of a reddish Brown,
heavy, sparkling, and very firm. It is us'd
by the Artificers. Some have recommended
it finely levigated, as an Astringent, but le-
vigating it must be a very difficult Process,
and it might be dangerous to give it other-
wise than in impalpable Powder, so that it
is not used. Those who prepare it for La-
pidaries, sell it of different Degrees of Fine-

ness; and some as fine as Levigation can be expected to make it: But it is not worth bringing into Use.

SORY. *Sory.* A vitriolick Mineral, called also *Rusma*, and described in its Place, under that Name.

SPECULARIS LAPIS. *Muscovy Talc.* A beautiful, smooth, glossy, fossil Sub-
stance, composed of thin Plates laid one over another, which may be split to an extreme Fineness; and are then perfectly colourless and transparent, serving in nice Purposes in the Place of Glass or Horn. We have it from *Russia*. It bears the Force of Fire unhurt, except by the Loss of its Transparency. By often repeated Calcinations and quenching in cold Water, it may be reduced to a white Powder. This is recommended in Epilepsies, but we have no authentick Accounts of any Good done by it.

SPERMA CETI. *Sperma Ceti.* A Preparation of Whale Oil, distinguished by

a very idle and improper Name. It is in Flakes, solid, white, somewhat transparent, brittle, soft to the Touch, without Smell when perfectly fine, and of an oily Taste. Our first Knowledge of it was, the Sailors in the *North Seas* finding it floating on the Water. 'Tis there reduced to this State by the Sun, Water and Air, and was originally the Oil of the Head and other Parts of dead Whales. We first found the Way of making it from the Head of that Fish, and now it is made from the Settlings of the common Oil in the Oilmens Vessels. It is brought to this Sweetness and Consistence, by boiling it with a Lixivium of Pearl Ashes, and by several Washings and Meltings. It is an excellent Emollient and Pectoral; it is good in Coughs, and is best given in Form of Emulsion.

SPODIUM. *Spodium.* The Ancients kept under this Name, a foul blackish Mass, collected in the Furnaces where Copper and Brass were melted; the coarsest of all the

Recrements of that Kind. We do not know any Thing of this Kind under the Name at present : It is given to burnt Ivory, or to what is sold at the Colour-Shops under the Name of *Ivory Black* : But neither are used in Medicine.

SPONGIA. *Sponge*. A Sea-Plant of a singular Kind, well known among Artificers. It is cavernous, light and elastick, capable of retaining a great deal of any Fluid, and easily parting with it on pressing. It grows to Rocks in many of the *European* Seas, and affords Lodging for Numbers of Insects. Burnt to Blackness and powdered, it is good against Leprosies, and in obstinate, scorbutick Complaints; but if it is calcined too much it loses its Virtues.

STÆCHAS ARABICA. *Arabian Stæchas*. The flowering Heads of a Plant common in our Gardens; of the Lavender Kind, called *Arabian Stæchas*. They are kept dry by the Druggists, being imported from warmer Countries.

Countries. They are cordial, cephalick, and stomachick, but they are not much used.

STANNUM. *Tin*. A Metal well-known among Artificers : The Basis of Pewter, Bell-Metal and many other mixed Metals, though not much used alone. We have the Ore of it very rich and in great Plenty in *Cornwall*; but it is no where found native in its own Form. The richest Ore is angular, blackish and crySTALLINE. *Tin* is reduced to Powder by Calcination, or by shaking it about in a wooden Box chalked within; or what is much better, rubbed with black Lead. This Powder is said to be good against Worms; against the Bite of a mad Dog; and in Epilepsies, but it is not much used.

STAPHISAGRIA. *Staves-acre*. A rough large, irregularly shaped Seed, blackish on the Surface, yellowish within; of a disagreeable Smell, and sharp and nauseous Taste. We have it from several Parts of *Europe*.
The

The Plant is common in Gardens : It is tall and robust; the Leaves are divided and the Flowers like those of *Aconite*. It is a rough Purge, but not used, nor worthy to be used to that Purpose. Women use it to destroy Vermin in Childrens Heads.

STEATITES. *Soap-rock.* An Earth so called, frequent in *Cornwal*, having the Aspect of Marble, and of a very considerable Hardness. It is white, variegated with red, blue or green ; smooth to the Touch, and glossy on the Surface. It has been recommended as an Astringent but it is not used to that Purpose. It is very valuable in the Porcelain Manufactory.

STORAX. *Storax.* A solid Refin of a reddish Colour, a very fragrant Smell, and sweetish, pleasant and aromack Taste, with a perfumed Flavour. We have it sometimes pure in little Lumps : Usually it is in Cakes mixed with a great Deal of Foulness, in this Case it should be heated and strained

strained before it is used. The first is called *Calamite Storax*, the other common *Storax*. They are the same Resin only in different Degrees of Purity. We have it from the *East*. It ouzes from the Trunk of a large Tree with Leaves like the Quince.

It as an excellent Detergent and Balsamick. It is also cephalick. It is good in Disorders of the Breast and in nervous Cases. It is best given in Pills.

STORAX LIQUIDA. *Liquid Storax.*

Two soft Resins are kept in the Shops under this Name. distinguished by the Epithets of finer and coarser. The finer is brown, fragrant and pellucid: The coarser is grey, tough and viscous, resembling Birdlime. We are not informed of the Origin of either of the Kinds, but they are so different it is odd they should be called by the same Name. The finer Kind only should be used internally, it is balsamick and diuretick; the coarser is used in Ointments.

SUCCINUM

SUCCINUM. *Amber.* A mineral Substance, distinguished according to its Colour, into the *brown*, *white* and *yellow*, the latter being the purest and most valuable: Though for Distillation, the *white* yields more Oil, and the *brown* more Salt than that fine Kind. It is found in the Earth, or on Sea-Shores, where it has been washed from the Cliffs. There have been Mistakes about its Origin; but it is now known to be a Bitumen, produced in the Earth like the others. It is given in fine Powder as an Astringent: And an Oil, a volatile Salt, and a Tincture of it are kept in the Shops. The Salt is diaphoretick and diuretick. The Oil is excellent in nervous Complaints, in very small Doses, and externally against Spasms.

SULPHUR. *Brimstone.* Two Kinds of Sulphur are kept in the Shops, besides several Preparations of it. The two Kinds, are the *native*, and the *factitious Sulphur*. The *native* is as it is dug out of the Earth,
and

and is coarse and grey, or fine and yellow or greenish, The *falitious* is made from the Pyrites or from the coarser of the *native* Kinds, melted and run into Rolls. The coarse native Kind is used externally against the Itch. The fine Kind is given sometimes internally, but the Flowers of *Brimstone* are better for that Purpose. We have the fine *native Sulphur* from *Italy* and the *Levant* : The coarse Kind from the *North*, and the Roll *Brimstone* from *Germany* and *Saxony*. We have also several Preparations of it kept in the Shops; the *Milk of Sulphur*, made by a Solution of *Sulphur* and *Lime*, precipitated with Spirit of Vitriol; the *Balsam of Sulphur* made by boiling Flower of *Brimstone* in Oil of Olives, of Anniseed; or of Turpentine, according to which it is distinguished by their Names : And *Spirit or Oil of Sulphur*, an Acid of the Nature of Oil of Vitriol. The other Preparations have the Virtues of the *Sulphur* in Substance, in Disorders of the Lungs. The last is useful to all the Purposes of the other mineral Acids.

SYM-

SYMPHITI RADIX. *Comfry-Root.*

A large, long, irregular Root, black on the Surface, white within, of no remarkable Smell, and of a mucilaginous Taste, brought fresh to the Markets. It is the Root of a common Plant by Ditch-Sides, with great rough Leaves and little white, or sometimes purple Flowers. It is an excellent Agglutinant, Restrictant and Balsamick: It is second to nothing in the Cure of the Whites.

T.

TACAMAHACCA. *Tacamabac.* A soft Resin of which we have two Kinds, the one brought in Shells of Gourds, and thence called *Shell Tacamabac*, the other in little Pieces called *Tacamabacca Sublimis*. They differ little except in Form, and are the Produce of the same Tree. *Tacamabac* is whitish with a Tinge of reddish, yellowish or greenish, of a very fragrant and peculiar Smell, resinous, and as it were perfumed: It is acrid and aromatick in Taste. We have it from *America*, and also from the Isle of *Madagascar*.

Madagascar. It is a good Detergent and Diuretick. It is excellent in Disorders of the Lungs, and it has great Effect in nervous Cases; but it is much neglected: What Use is made of it is principally external, for softening hard Swellings, and against Pain.

TALCUM VENETUM. *Venetian Talc.* A fossile Substance of an irregularly foliated Texture, and greenish white Colour; soft to the Touch, easily broken, but very difficultly reduced to a fine Powder, and resisting in a surprizing Manner, the Force of Fire. It is used externally as a Cosmetick; and the Searchers after the Philosophers Stone, make great Account of it, but it is not given inwardly.

TALCUM FIBROSUM. *English Talc.* A fossile Substance of a fibrous Texture, white, brittle, and in some Degree transparent, common in our Marle Pits in *England*. It is sold at the Druggists in large Lumps, or in Powder, being first burnt; though this Powdhr is often no other than
common

common Plaister of *Paris*, which is indeed of the same Nature. It has been celebrated as an Astringent, but is not much used to that Purpose, or any other, but principally for cleaning Silver Lace.

TAMARINDI. *Tamarinds.* The pulpy Part of a Fruit, soft, reddish, and of an acid agreeable Taste, with the Stones and Seeds, and certain fibrous Substances among it. We have it in this State from the *East Indies*, and from *America*. It is the pulpy Part of a Fruit growing in large Pods, taken out of them with the Fibres and Seeds, and put up with a little Sugar; sometimes entirely without, sometimes with a great deal, and often spoiled by Adulterations here. The Tree which produces this Fruit, has pennated Leaves, and is not uncommon in our Stoves. The Flowers are like Pease-Blossoms, and the Fruit is this large flat Pod from which what we call *Tamarinds* is taken. It is an excellent, but very gentle Purge; and is good to quench Thirst in Fevers.

TAR-

TARTARUM. *Tartar.* A hard, impure, crystallized Substance, kept by the Druggists under two Names, according to its Colour, *white* and *red Tartar*. It is the essential Salt of the Grape, and is found concreted to the Bottom and Sides of great Casks in which Wine has been kept a long Time, and is *white* or *red* according to the Colour of the Wine. We have it from *Germany* and other Places. It is purgative, but it is not given in this State.

What is called *Cream of Tartar*, is this Salt dissolved and crystallized again, which purifies it. It is in this State that it is given internally.

Salt of Tartar is made by calcining *crude Tartar*, dissolving it in Water, and evaporating that Solution to a Dryness. This is of the Nature of the other fixed alkaline Salts; and is used to many Purposes. It is not given often internally, the Salt of Wormwood having taken its Place.

TERE-

TEREBINTHINÆ. *The Turpentine.*

Of these there are four Kinds kept in the Shops ; the Produce of different Trees, and agreeing in some general Characters, yet sufficiently distinct from one another. They are called the *Chio*, the *Venetian*, the *Strasburgh*, and the *common Turpentine*.

The *Chio Turpentine* is the finest of all. It is of the Consistence of Honey, of a whitish Colour, with a Tinge of Green or Blue ; of a fragrant Smell, and an aromatick, as well as resinous Taste. We have this from the Islands of *Chio* and *Cyprus*, whence it is sometimes also called *Cyprus Turpentine*. It is obtained from the true Turpentine Tree, not from any of the Pine or Fir Kind by wounding the Bark. This Turpentine Tree has pinnated Leaves, and a roundish Fruit, of the Bigness of a Pistachia Nut.

Chio Turpentine is balsamick, detergent, and diuretick. It is excellent in the *Fluor Albus*, in old Gleets, and in nephritick Cases; in these Cases 'tis greatly preferable to all the others.

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The *Venice Turpentine* is thin, yellow, pellucid, of a resinous acrid Smell, and very bitter Taste. We have it from many Parts of *Europe*, where it runs from the *Larix* or Larch-tree; a Tree which bears little Cones, in the Manner of the Firs.

The *Straßburg Turpentine* is very fine and clear, of a brownish Yellow when it has been kept a little, though originally white, of a fragrant Scent, like Balm of *Gilead*, and of a bitterish and not very acrid Taste. We have it from *Straßburg*, and it is produced by the yew-leaved Fir; a Tree common in our Gardens, on which it is found in fine silvery Drops, even with us, very fragrant; they get it in Quantities by cutting the Bark.

The *Common Turpentine* is a dirty whitish brown Matter, of the thickness of Honey, of a coarse and disagreeable resinous Smell, and nauseous Taste. It is produced from the common Pine, in many Parts of *Germany*.

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The Turpentine have in General the same Virtues; the *Straßburgh* is next in Nature to the *Cbian*; the common Kind is worst, and only fit for external Use, or Horses.

THLASPIOS SEMEN. *Treacle Mustard Seed.* A little brown Seed, of scarce any Smell, but a bitterish biting Taste, kept, at least in Name, by the Druggists. It is the Seed of a little wild Plant, called *Treacle Mustard*, which has indented Leaves, little white Flowers, and broad flat Pods with these Seeds in them: It might be easily cultivated for the Seed, but those of the common Garden Cresses are usually sold in their Place, nor is the Matter much, for their Virtues are imaginary, and they are only used in the old Compositions.

THYMUS. *Thymus.* A Garden Plant sufficiently known. Two Kinds of it are brought to the Markets, the *common* and the *Lemon Thyme*; the latter is most used, because it is milder, and has a pleasanter Flavour. An Oil is constantly made from

common

common Thyme, and fold as Oil of *Origanum*. They are both good in nervous Cases, and in Disorders of the Head; but are not greatly regarded.

THYITES LAPIS. *Thyites*. A green fossile Substance, of the hardness of a Stone, but nearly of the Nature of the *French Chalk*; it is soft to the Touch, transparent in thin Pieces, of a compact Texture and beautiful Green. It is found in *Saxony*, but is not used at present.

The Ancients recommended it in Disorders of the Eyes; and as an Emetick: It contains a little Copper. †

TOLUTANUM BALSAMUM. *Balsam of Tolu*. A Resin of the Consistence of thick Honey, of a brownish Colour, of a very fragrant Smell, and of an acrid aromatick Taste. We have it from *New Spain*, in Shells of Gourds. It is thin when first put up, but thickens in keeping. The Tree which affords it, is a small Pine, frequent in *South America*.

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It is an excellent Balsam in Consumptions; for it is less acrid than any of the others: It has also their Virtues of a Detergent and Diuretick.

TOPAZIUS. *The Topaz.* A Stone well known among the Jewellers, and among the fanciful Writers famous in Medicine. We have several Kinds of it: An oriental *Topaz* very fine, of a pale Yellow: The *Brazil Topaz*, of a brownish or reddish Yellow, with a good Lustre; and the *Bohemian*, of a pure fine Yellow, but not very hard or bright: Yellow Crystals are also sold under this Name, and brown and colourless ones, a little harder than common Crystal, are sold under the Name of *Saxon Topazes*. This Stone has been supposed cordial and astringent; but is little regarded.

TORMENTILLÆ RADIX. *Tormentill Root.* The Root of a common wild Plant, brought fresh to our Markets. It is thick and tuberos, of the Bigness of a Walnut,

Walnut, but oblong and flattish ; of a deep Brown with a Tinge of purplish on the Outside, and of Flesh Colour within : It has scarce any Smell, but an austere astringent Taste. The Plant to which it belongs, is common on our Heaths, and in Woods. It has about seven Leaves at a Joint, and pretty yellow Flowers. The Root is an excellent Astringent, it may be given in Decoction, or dried and powdered. It is not so much regarded as it deserves.

TRIFOLIUM PALUSTRE. *Buck-Beans.* A wild Plant brought entire to Market, with Leaves that are supposed to resemble those of the Bean, but they grow three on each Stalk, and short Spikes of white, hairy Flowers. It has little Smell, and its Taste is very bitter : It is good in rheumatic Cases, and against Obstructions of the *Viscera* ; but it is more used by the Women than in Prescription.

TRIPELA. *Tripela.* A hard, dry Earth, of the Nature of what is called Rotten Stone,

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but purer; brought from *Europe* and *Africa*. It is of a pale whitish yellow, of a dusty Surface and an astringent Taste. Our Lapidaries use it in polishing Gems, and it is recommended as an Astringent, but not us'd.

TROCHITES. *The Trochite.* A little stoney Substance of the Breadth of a Sixpence, with a Hole in the Centre, and of various Thickness: The Colour is blueish or greyish, and when broken it is glossy and shining: It is a Joint of another Stone, called *Entrochus*, which has been described in its Place. It is diuretick, for it is compos'd of Spar, being a Petrification of a Part of a Sea-Animal with that Substance. It is not used.

TURPETHUM. *Turpeth Root.* The cortical Part of a Root, brought dried from the *East-Indies*. It is in Tubules like Cinnamon, of a pale brownish or greyish Colour on the Surface, and whitish within. It has not much Smell, but its Taste is extremely nauseous, acrid and faint. It is the outer Part of the Root of a large Kind of Bindweed

Bindweed frequent in the *East*, which when the cortical Substance is taken away, rolls up in drying. It is a good Purge in Rheumatick Cafes, but it does not operate agreeably.

TURCHESIA. *The Turquoise.* A fossile Substance well known among the Jewellers by the Name of the *Turkey-Stone*. There are two Kinds of it, one called *Turquoise of the old Rock*, which is brought from the *East*, and is a Kind of Ore of Copper, such as the Blood-Stone is of Iron: The other we have from *France*, and it is no other than some Animal Bone, which has been in the Way of Copper, and is stained by it. Both are blue, and neither transparent; both are soft, and the former has Circles marked in it; the latter the Veins of Bone. The *Turquoise* has been called a Cordial, it is really an Emetick, from the Copper it contains: But it is not used or heard of in the Shops at present.

TUTIA. *Tutty.* A Recrement of Brass. Where Copper is made into Brass, or where

other mixed Metals are melted, in which Calamine or Zink is an Ingredient; they place within the Dome, certain Rolls of dry Earth, and there gathers round these a Kind of Flower of the Zink or Calamine, rough, pale, firm and heavy. This is *Tutty*. It is to be reduced to impalpable Powder, and then becomes an excellent Remedy for sore Eyes.

V.

VALERIANÆ RADIX. *Valerian-Root.*

There are several Species of *Valerian*, and the Roots of many distinct Kinds have been, and of more than one are kept in the Shops. The *Celtick* and the *Mountain Spikenard* already described, are the Roots of two Kinds of this Plant; there is also kept, the Root of the Garden *Valerian*, under the Name of *Pbu*, but it is little used. The Kind now in Esteem, and called simply *Valerian Root*, is the Root of the wild *Valerian*, a tall beautiful Plant common in Woods and on Heaths, with alated Leaves, and Tufts of reddish Flowers

Flowers : It is brought fresh to the Markets, and is kept also dry by the Druggists. It is a tufted Root, consisting of a small Head from which grow a vast Number of thick Fibres. It is whitish, tough, light, of a strong, disagreeable Smell, and acrid, aromatick, but unpleasant Taste. It is excellent in all nervous Complaints. It may be taken in Infusion, in Powder or in Tincture, of which there are two Kinds kept in the Shops, one made in plain Spirit, the other in a volatile alkaline one : The last is an excellent Medicine.

VANILLÆ FRUCTUS. *The Vanilla.*

A long, slender, flatted Pod, of a reddish Brown, smooth on the Surface, and containing a Quantity of very small, black glossy Seeds, of a perfumed Smell and aromatick Taste. We have it from *South America*, it is the Fruit of a climbing Plant common in the Woods there. It is a Cordial and Restorative. but is so much a Perfume, as to disagree with many People. It

is used by many in making Chocolate, but is seldom prescribed.

VERONICA. *Speedwell*. A little Plant common in our Pastures, with indented Leaves and Spikes of little blue Flowers. It is brought entire to Market. It is greatly celebrated against Obstructions of the *Viscera*, and as a Cordial and Restorative, but it is not much used. There was an Opinion some few Years ago set on Foot, that it would cure the Gout, and many drank it constantly as Tea, but it did not produce the Effect, and fell again into Disuse.

VIOLÆ FLORES. *Violet Flowers*. The Flowers of the common blue Violet are brought fresh to Market, and sometimes kept dried, though in that State they retain very little Virtue. Their principal Use is for making a Syrup from their Infusion, and fine Sugar, which is a very pleasant and a gentle Purge for Children.

VIPERA.

VIPERA. *The Viper.* A Serpent common in our Hedges, with a poisonous Fluid at the Base of its large Teeth, which makes its Bite bring on terrible Consequences. It is like the common Snake in Size and Figure, but is distinguished by a broad undulated Line of Black, that runs down the Back; and by the Smallness of its Tail. They are brought alive to the Markets, and are used fresh and dried, though in Truth the dried ones have little Virtue. They are cordial and restorative. The best Way of taking them is in Broth.

VITRIOLA. *Vitriols.* Mineral Salts found naturally crystallized in the Earth, or separated by Art from Waters: They have two Metals only for their Origin, Iron and Copper. In the Earth there are a great Variety of them, from the Admixture of the two; but in the Shops we see only three Kinds, these are the *blue*, the *green*, and the *white Vitriol*.

Blue

Blue Vitriol is a Salt in regular Crystals, of a rhomboidal Form. It is not found native any where, but is obtained by evaporating the Water of certain Springs, which have passed over Copper Ores, or through Veins of that Metal. This is never given inwardly, but it is of great Use in outward Applications, as a gentle Escharotick.

Green Vitriol owes its Origin to Iron as *blue* does to Copper; it is found native in the *German* Mines, in Form of Icicles and Crusts upon the Walls, but the greatest Part of what we use is obtained by boiling the common Pyrites which is picked up on the Sea-Shores for that Purpose, it is called *Copperas*: From this is made the *Spirit* and *Oil of Vitriol* by Distillation; and the Remainder of this Distillation being burnt, makes the purple styptick Powder called *Colcothar*.

White Vitriol is found native in the Mines of *Saxony*, in Form of Icicles, or of Crusts upon the Rocks, or dusty Efflorescences. It is a *Vitriol* of Iron, with a small Admixture of Zink. The *green Vitriol* is in irregular

gular Crystals ; the *white* is in Cakes in the Shops : They dissolve it, and evaporate the Solution to Dryness, for it will not shoot. It is an Emetick and Styptick.

UNGUIS ODORATUS. *Sweet Hoof.*

A flat, shelly Substance of the Breadth and Thickness of a Shilling, of a yellowish brown, and sometimes purplish ; marked with circular Lines, and without Smell or Taste. The Sweetness of its Smell, according to which the Ancients named it, was not natural to it, but it used to be brought to them among aromattick Drugs, and it got their Smell and retained it a long Time. It is the *Operculum* or Covering of a Shell of the Wilk Kind : It was supposed cordial and alexipharmick, but its Virtues were imaginary. It is now quite neglected.

UNGULA ALCES. *Elk's Hoof.* The Hoof of the hinder Foot of the Elk on the left Side, is kept in the Shops, and Superstition and Credulity have led People many
Ages

Ages, to believe it possessed Virtues not to be found in the other Hoofs. The Elk is a large Creature of the Stag Kind, common in the *Northern* Countries. Its Hoof has been supposed a Specifick against the Epilepsy, but Reason says, and Experience confirms, that it has the Virtues of other Animal Hoofs and Horns, and no more.

URTICA. *The Nettle.* A Plant distinguished by its stinging the naked Flesh, and too common to need Description. The young Shoots are brought to Markets, and eaten in Broths against scorbutick Disorders, with Success. The Juice of the Root is celebrated against Hæmorrhages, but little used.

W.

WINTERANUS CORTEX. *Winter's Bark.* A Bark that comes over rolled up in Tubules in the Manner of Cinnamon, but less regular. It is greyish on the Outside, and brown on the inner: Properly it is the double Bark of the Branches of the
Tree

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Tree from which it is taken, the outer of which is greyish, the other brown: The Cinnamon being only the inner Bark of the Tree which affords it. The inner Bark of this has most of the Virtue. It is of an aromatick Smell and acrid Taste. The Tree which produces it, resembles the Bay, and is common in the warmer Parts of *America*. We seldom meet with the true *Cortex Winteranus*, they generally sell the *Canella Alba* for it. It is stomachick, cordial and sudorifick, and is excellent in Rheumatisms and in Palsies.

X.

XANTHIUM. *The lesser Burdock.* A wild Plant brought entire to Market. The Stalk is juicy, the Leaves oblong and sharp pointed, and of a yellowish Green. The Flowers are inconsiderable, but the Fruit is a rough Capsule containing a single Seed, from this roughness of the Fruit it has been called a Kind of *Burdock*, though not in the least allied to that Plant. The Juice is re-
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commended greatly against the King's Evil, but it is not used.

Z.

ZAFFERA. *Zaffer.* A hard, heavy, stony Substance, used by the Artificers in the Pottery, and not known in Medicine. It has been supposed a native Stone, but it is really a Kind of Smalt, though not exactly the same Thing. It is made by mixing one Part of calcined *Cobalt*, with three Parts, or somewhat less, of calcined Flints, both reduced to Powder, and sprinkling them with Water; they thus concrete together into a stony Substance, which is *Zaffer*. It has been recommended as an Escharotick, but it is not used.

ZEDOARIA. *Zedoary.* A Root brought to us from the *East*, in longish and roundish Pieces, and thence they are distinguished into two Kinds, the *long* and the *round Zedoary*, but this is an idle Distinction, both being the Root of the same Plant. They
are

are hard, heavy, irregular on the Surface, of a brownish grey on the Outside, and whitish within; of an aromattick Smell, and acrid bitterish Taste with some Savour of Camphire. The Plant which affords it has flaggy Leaves and little Flowers, and is frequent about Rivers in the *East-Indies*. It is a Stomachick, and is good in Cholicks and in nervous Complaints, in Powder or Infusion.

ZERUMBETHA. *Zerumbeth*. A long thick, irregular Root, of a yellowish Colour on the Outside, and greyish within, of a strong, agreeable, aromattick Smell, and a sharp, pleasant, spicy Taste. We have it from the *East-Indies*. It is the Root of a Plant described under the Name of broad leaved Ginger, or wild Ginger, with flaggy Leaves and little Flowers in Spikes, arising from separate Parts of the Root. It is an excellent Carminative, Cordial and Stomachick.

ZIBETHUM. *Civet.* An Animal Juice of a highly perfumed Smell, so much as to be offensive. It is soft, unctuous, and when fresh, whitish, but it becomes brown by keeping. We have it from *Africa, Armenia* and the *East-Indies*. The *African* Kind is blackish. It is produced in the same Manner with Musk, in certain Bags growing under the Belly of the Animal. This is called the *Civet Cat*, but it is rather of the *Fox Kind*; it is a beautiful and fierce Creature. *Civet* is a high Cordial, and powerful Sudorifick, but few can bear so strong a Perfume,

ZINCHTHUM. *Zink.* A Semi-Metal of a silvery Colour, composed of Plates; not striated as Antimony. 'Tis heavy, hard, and when warm, a little malleable. We were long acquainted with it in this State, before we knew its Origin, we had it from the *East-Indies*, under the Name of Spelter, without any Account of its Origin; and they found it adhering to the Sides of the
Lead

Lead Furnaces at *Gosselaer* in *Saxony*, without knowing how it came there, it has been discovered since that Calamine is its Ore. It may be separated from all Calamine, Care being taken that it does not fly off in the Operation, for it is volatile. It has also the Effect of Calamine : Mixed with Copper it makes Brass. It is much used by Artificers, and the Flowers made from it by common Sublimation are like Tutty, but better for Disorders of the Eyes.

ZINZIBER. *Ginger*. A Root kept by the Grocer, rather than the Druggist ; tuberous, irregular, crooked and flattish ; brownish on the Outside, yellowish within, and of an acrid Taste. It is the Root of a Plant, frequent in the *East* and *West-Indies*, with great flaggy Leaves, and little white Flowers on separate Stalks. Besides this dry Ginger, we receive it preserved in Syrup. Either Way it is an excellent Stomachick. It assists Digestion, dispels Flatus, and cures the Cholick. It is also good against

gainst Disorders of the Head and Nerves ;
and is an Ingredient in many of the Shop
Compositions.

F I N I S.